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U.N. Conference on Social Welfare

Services for People

Preliminary Recommendations

Negroes in the United States 1967

Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance

U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

Social
and
Rehabilitation
Service

WELFARE in REVIEW

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1969

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International Social Welfare

A Report on the First U.N. Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare

Wilbur J. Cohen and Dorothy Lally

The recommendations of the first U.N. Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held at U.N. headquarters last September 3-12, deal with planning and administering social welfare programs. The delegates, representing 87 nations and every region of the world, made it clear during deliberations that their governments and their peoples consider the development of social welfare an essential part of national development. The recommendations they made and adopted reflect a belief that social welfare should progress toward a higher place in the allocation of national and international resources and that its advancement will have the practical result of bringing more material benefits; more social justice; and happier, more productive lives to individual citizens and to families.

The conference brought together for the first time under U.N. sponsorship officials responsible for national social welfare programs, including 61 carrying the title "minister" or its equivalent (such as "secretary" in the United States).[1] In authorizing the conference, the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) summed up the purpose as this: to examine the role of social welfare programs in national development and to identify the elements of social welfare functions common to all nations.[2] Specifically, the Council asked the delegates to draw up principles for social welfare programs, both national and international; to recommend ways to promote the training of workers for social welfare programs; and to recommend actions that could improve U.N. social welfare programs.

Mr. Cohen, who led the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on which this article reports, was at that time Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He is now on the faculty of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Lally, who was a member of the U.S. Delegation, is with the Division of International Activities of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

The groundwork for the conference began in April 1965 when the United Nations convened an Ad Hoc Group of Social Welfare Administrators representing nations in most regions of the world to review the U.N. social welfare program. The administrators found that national social welfare programs had changed markedly since the U.N. social welfare program had been established in 1946 and that the number of countries requesting U.N. technical assistance in social welfare had quadrupled as newly admitted members sought advice on the establishment of national social welfare programs, schools of social work, and inservice training programs. Changes, they found, were taking place in the industrialized nations, as well as in the developing. Policies and methods in use were in need of adaptation and modernization. In all nations at whatever stage of development, social welfare was operating in rapidly changing political, economic, and social climates.

To bring together the experience of U.N. member nations as a basis for developing up-to-date principles and guidelines for social welfare programs, the committee proposed, and the U.N. Commission for Social Development recommended to ECOSOC, the convening of a worldwide conference on social welfare. After the Council had approved the recommendation and member nations had responded to an invitation from the Secretary-General to send delegations, most of them favorably, the Secretary-General appointed a preparatory committee representing all geographic regions to advise him concerning conference organization, agenda, and working methods and to recommend topics for studies and working papers. This committee met on August 28-September 6, 1967, at U.N. headquarters. It reviewed outlines of the work papers, particularly social welfare's contribution to and special responsibility in national planning and the importance of basic government functions in social welfare (legislation, financing, national

planning, and policy). Ellen Winston, former Commissioner of Welfare, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was the U.S. representative (expert adviser) on this committee.

In addition, several of the United Nations' specialized agencies were invited to send representatives. Those accepting included the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Food Program. Selected nongovernment organizations serving in consultation to ECOSOC such as the International Council on Social Welfare and the International Association of Schools of Social Work were invited to send observers,[3] and 18 organizations were represented.

The opening session

Secretary-General U Thant opened the conference. In his welcoming remarks to the delegates, he pointed out that this was truly an international meeting because the developing and industrialized nations were equally represented. The presence of the delegates indicated that the nations represented saw social welfare as a two-way process. New methods of social planning should make it possible for the developing nations to avoid the mistakes made during the Industrial Revolution: there should be no conflict between efforts to improve human well-being and efforts to stimulate economic growth. Each nation's people must be deeply involved in drawing up national plans for social welfare and fully committed to following the plans. The conference had an unusual opportunity to consider how social welfare programs could best contribute to national development and how international assistance in social welfare could be expanded and improved.

The first business of the conference was to select officers (see box, page 6), adopt the agenda, and establish four technical commissions to prepare preliminary recommendations for review and adoption by the plenary sessions. Each commission was assigned one of the four substantive items on the agenda: social welfare in national development, government responsibility for social welfare, manpower needs in social welfare, and international cooperation in social welfare.

The four technical commissions met concurrently with the plenary or general sessions. Each delegation could designate one representative from its expert advisers to serve as a member of one of the commissions and could send observers to the others. The chairmen and rapporteurs (recording secretaries) of each commission were elected by its members (see box, page 6).

The delegates' opening statements

The first 3 days of the plenary sessions were given to general statements by the ministers about their national programs and their international cooperation. These statements clearly reflected international perspective and acceptance of government responsibility for planning and providing social welfare services and the function served by social welfare programs in industrial development. The accent was on anticipating social problems and on preventing social disruption, not on remedial services.[4]

Several ministers were concerned with the need to clarify the term "social welfare," and some referred to definitions used by the United Nations.[5] Some expressed the view that it would be unwise to set limits on the "dynamic" welfare field. Some said they could accept social welfare as an expression of "a goal" as one definition, but when used to describe the programs of action for which they are responsible, the term needed clarification and elaboration. Latin American delegates, for instance, indicated that their conception of "social welfare" was very broad and took in most aspects of social development. This was not the prevailing view at the conference, however. Several ministers suggested that clarifying the term was an important subject for followup by a U.N. expert group on social welfare.[6]

Delegates repeatedly referred to the crucial role of social welfare research in developing programs. They underscored the need to expand research facilities and staffs, nationally and internationally, as basic to improved social welfare programs and indicated their interest in sharing information about experience in administration with other nations. They expressed the belief that the U.N. Division of Social Development and the Institute for Research and Social Development in Geneva should be strengthened to provide for more effective exchange of information.

The delegates saw the protection of the rights of the individual citizen and helping each achieve his potential as increasingly important objectives for social welfare. Many pointed up social welfare's responsibility for advancing social justice and assuring equitable distribution of the benefits of economic development. The strengthening of social welfare is an important aspect of protecting human rights, they agreed.

M. A. M. Klompe, Minister of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare, the Netherlands, praised the

The U.S. delegation to the First U.N. Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, September 3-12, 1968

Delegate

Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Alternate delegates

Mary E. Switzer, Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Arthur E. Goldschmidt, Ambassador, U.S. Representative, Economic and Social Council, U.N. Permanent Mission

Advisers

Blanche Bernstein, Officer-in-Charge of Social Affairs, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

P. Frederick DelliQuadri, Chief, Children's Bureau, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

James Dumpson, Dean, School of Social Work, Fordham University

James Garrett, Assistant Administrator, Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Shelton B. Granger, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Dorothy Lally, Division of International Activities, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Kirsten Campbell Paulos, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations

David F. Squire, Senior Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations

Ellen Winston, Consultant, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

George Wyman, Commissioner, New York State Department of Social Services

United Nations' accomplishments in social welfare. She called attention to the role of social welfare in development planning and to the potential for effective use of social welfare policy in achieving the goals of such planning.

Social welfare policies in the Netherlands, Dr. Klompe said, are equally directed toward restructuring the social environment and providing individual services. She emphasized her belief in the importance of backing broad social legislation with effective implementing machinery and adequate economic support. The unusual opportunity of the Conference of Ministers could only be fulfilled through adequate national and international followup, and both multilateral and bilateral aid in the field of social welfare should be intensified.

Dr. Klompe later presented a statement from the European ministers responsible for family welfare concerning the family in a changing social and economic environment and social welfare's responsibility for assisting the family in performing its functions. The importance the delegates attached to family life was also reflected in statements from other delegates and in the commission reports.

Several delegations expressed the belief that a more constructive public view of social welfare should be encouraged. John Munro, Minister of Health and Welfare, Canada, described ways tried in his country of enlisting a greater degree of citizen participation in social welfare. Involvement of people who are the direct recipients of welfare is crucial to and a central idea in current social development. Particular attention should be paid to helping young people, women, and members of minority groups. Research is essential to the development of the skill a social planner must have if he is to make a contribution to social development.

Mr. Munro also drew attention to the need for more aid through U.N. technical assistance for social welfare and for recognizing the contribution of social welfare to many-sided projects. The U.N. Division of Social Development, as the agency responsible for U.N. social welfare programs, should be strengthened.

Other delegates also underlined the need to increase the United Nations' ability to take the lead in social welfare. Mondher Ben Ammar, Minister for Youth, Sports, and Social Affairs, Tunisia, said that the present U.N. organization is inadequate to the task, and he urged the conference to consider the establishment of an international organization to work exclusively on social welfare problems and their solution.

Diaeldin Daoud, Minister of Social Affairs, United Arab Republic, supported the idea of strengthening U.N. programs in social welfare, especially in training, planning, research, and organization. Muhammad H. El-Farra of Jordan, Ambassador to the United Nations, also urged the conference to support greater international cooperation for social welfare, and he paid particular tribute to the work of UNICEF.

Delegates from the Eastern European nations also supported the suggestion that international ties and assistance in social welfare be strengthened. Mrs. D. P.

Komarova, Minister of Social Security, U.S.S.R., described her nation's efforts to help train workers in the developing countries through exchange programs and seminars. Jan Rutkiewicz, Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Poland, and Aleksei Fedorov, Minister of Social Welfare, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., focused their attention on social security in their nations and indicated their support for international aid in social welfare.

Nathalie Lind, Minister for Social Affairs, Denmark, highlighted the contributions of low-income groups to Denmark's social welfare programs, including farmers, urban laborers, and members of trade unions, and of persons interested in receiving or providing special services such as physically handicapped and elderly persons and the parents of handicapped children. The interplay between popular initiative and central government support had made possible a broad social welfare program even in periods of scarce economic resources. Two Government commissions are studying the administration of social welfare programs and training in light of current goals in prevention, rehabilitation, security, and human well-being to bring them up to date.

Discussion of the major topics

In the 6 following days, the delegates discussed the four major topics in general and the reports of the commissions in particular. On the last day they adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations.

Social welfare in national development.—The national and international importance social welfare had recently gained was reflected in the delegates' discussion of the first major topic and of the report of the commission for social welfare in national development. The delegates tried to identify the new responsibilities of social welfare in national development. A definition of social welfare, they said, is necessary in deciding where to locate social welfare within the broad range of social policies. Although they did not arrive at a definition, they indicated their belief in these principles: social welfare should insure that no person is left behind in the process of development and that no one is permitted to fall below the social standards that are every man's right and social welfare should be fully represented in national planning.

The delegates supported the suggestion of giving priority to preventive and developmental programs that could affect a whole community, programs affecting children and young people, and programs aimed at improving family life, particularly family planning. They discussed the balance among developmental, preventive, and remedial programs and those supportive of other social services. They noted that emphasis on the different types of services would vary within nations and at different stages of development, and they agreed that social welfare policy should be developed within national planning and should be continuously related to national planning to use resources to the fullest.

In commenting on the role of planning, the delegates noted the important role social welfare plays in supporting the development of policies for health, housing, education, training and employment, and population. They paid particular attention to the need for cooperation within geographic regions and for systematic research to provide the data necessary for planning and evaluation. They saw the United Nations as having an important role to play in promoting the exchange of information about national experience.

Government responsibility for social welfare.—During discussion of the topic of government responsibility for social welfare, delegates repeatedly brought up the subject of the individual citizen's right to social welfare and the basic responsibility of government to provide social welfare services. Many expressed the view that the primary responsibility of government for social welfare programs as a principle had been thoroughly accepted in all parts of the world. Social welfare services should "express the society's commitment to ensure a more meaningful life for each individual and to change the traditional approach to social welfare which limited its role to alleviating the condition of the neediest members of the population."[7]

Many delegates said that a national investment in a wide range of social services is necessary before social welfare programs and economic development can be effectively related. Several stressed the need for making services available in rural areas. They made special note of the importance of strengthening family life as social welfare programs take over the task of meeting needs formerly met by the extended family.

A number of delegates made the point that the relevance of social welfare programs to current needs requires continuing reevaluation by national governments and by individual citizens. Evaluation of programs should take into account not only current but also new and future needs.

The delegates discussed at length where government social welfare programs should be located. Some pointed out the advantage of having a single ministry or department responsible for administering social welfare programs and services. Some particularly emphasized the

need for an organization that would facilitate the direct coordination of social welfare activities with other national social welfare programs and those of voluntary organizations. All agreed that the responsibility for social welfare should be clearly established in government structure.

The delegates also stressed the importance of public interpretation of social welfare as a constructive and progressive influence. They noted that data necessary for effective planning and implementing of government social welfare programs were scant and pointed out the urgent need for expanded facilities and training programs in social policy and research.

The delegates highlighted the role of the central government in promoting social welfare, especially in the development of legislation, the provision of funds, making manpower policy, and setting standards of living. Many noted that the way funds are appropriated represents the clearest index of government priorities, and that an orientation changed to give priority to social welfare would require a reordering of budgetary allocations.

Meeting manpower needs for social welfare.—The idea of a national policy for social welfare manpower was a topic of considerable interest to the delegates. They stressed the importance of social welfare manpower planning being a part of national manpower planning to staff the essential services in a nation. They generally agreed to the need for an international focus on the development of leaders for social welfare. The contents of training for this level should be reoriented to the developmental role of social welfare. Regional and subregional facilities for advanced training for leaders should be established. They considered training in research an urgent need to assure that social welfare assumes responsibility in the development of social planning and policy. The preparation of workers for specific levels of responsibility in social welfare programs reflects significant international patterns. Thus, planners and administrators, educators and other specialists, supervisors, middle-level workers, auxiliary workers, multipurpose workers, and volunteers should be represented in every nation's social welfare manpower.

Delegates gave considerable attention to the need for orienting workers to the theoretical and practical aspects of national development. Many thought that such orientation should begin in the school of social work or the university. Social workers should be oriented to the problems of regions rather than just to those of their nations. Efforts should be made to orient special workers in related fields (such as health) to social welfare.

Delegates from all regions spoke of the need for service in rural areas. They pointed out the need for attracting trained workers to serve for at least some part of their careers in these areas.

Working conditions for social welfare workers also received attention. Several delegates spoke of the need to improve the status of social welfare workers and to increase salaries to attract and retain good workers.

International cooperation in social welfare.—Discussion of the topic international cooperation in social welfare led to the conclusion that international cooperation in social welfare has grown increasingly complex and difficult for two reasons. First, the changing nature of social welfare, as reflected in the shift from a remedial to a developmental method in national social welfare programs, makes exceptional demands on U.N. advisers. Second, the United Nations has been trying to meet its commitments with seriously understaffed offices.

Some delegates said that the lack of strong intergovernmental support and expert guidance had had an adverse effect on the U.N. social welfare program. A general lack of priority for social welfare had been reflected in a decreasing percentage in allocations of funds and staff in headquarters and in the regions for technical assistance, although the number and size of social welfare programs in member nations had grown and demands for assistance had increased.

The delegates were interested in taking practical steps to improve U.N. organization for social welfare. They noted that the United Nations had an expert committee for the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders and an intergovernmental standing committee on housing, building, and planning, but none for social welfare. Their suggestions included these: establishing a special agency on social welfare, establishing a standing intergovernment committee on social welfare, and establishing a high-level advisory committee. A few said that no new machinery was needed. The representative of the International Council on Social Welfare introduced a statement of policy from the 14th International Conference on Social Welfare, held in Helsinki in August 1968, recommending the establishment of a standing advisory committee of experts on social welfare and suggesting that a special agency be set up.

Many pointed out that responsibility for social welfare had been initially assigned to the U.N. Commission for Social Development (Social Commission), but that recently, in response to new responsibilities from

ECOSOC, the Commission had given most of its attention to its role of advising that agency on the broad range of social policies and had not been able to give adequate attention to special fields such as social welfare. Delegates from 23 nations spoke in favor of establishing a U.N. committee of experts to advise the Secretary-General and the Commission for Social Development. Others supported the establishment of a committee but preferred to have the matter worked out in the Commission for Social Development.

The delegates unanimously supported the idea of concentrating international assistance on the key aspects of administration that would most affect national programs. They identified three aspects—government social welfare planning, strengthening government administrative capacity in social welfare, and training for social welfare workers.

The delegates urged governments to accord social welfare a high place in the order of priorities and the United Nations to consider the need for making adjustments in the allocation of available resources to strengthen work on social welfare policy, research, and operations. They particularly referred to the use of resources available through U.N. development programs.

The importance the delegates attached to research was strongly reflected in the debates on international cooperation. The United Nations, they said, is in a unique position to promote comparative studies, to conduct international and regional research studies, and to promote the training of researchers. Regional cooperation needs to be strengthened through expansion of the regional commissions. The idea of establishing regional social welfare centers for advanced training should be studied.

Documentation

Well in advance of the conference, the Secretary-General invited governments planning to send delegates to prepare statements describing their programs in relation to the main conference agenda topics. About 42 governments responded, and the United Nations has reproduced their reports. These reports contain the first data ever gathered by the United Nations on current social welfare programs for its members at every stage of development and in every geographic region.

In addition to national reports, conference documentation includes the observations of the U.N. regional offices and their suggestions for action. Based on extensive knowledge of national social and economic conditions in each geographic area, these reports provide insight into the potential contribution of social welfare to social development. The representatives of the special

Officials for the First U.N. Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare

President

Gregorio Feliciano, Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Philippines

Vice Presidents

Ingeniero Conrado Bauer, Minister of Social Welfare, Argentina
Petre Blajovici, Minister of Labour, Romania
H. D. Banda, Minister of Cooperatives, Youth and Social Development, Zambia

Rapporteur-General

Gradus Hendriks, Director-General of Social Development, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Development, The Netherlands

Executive Secretary

Kurt Jansson, Deputy Director, U.N. Social Development Division

Deputy Executive Secretary

Jean Iliovici, Chief, U.N. Social Welfare Services Section

Chairmen and rapporteurs for the technical commissions

I. Social Welfare in National Planning

Chairman: J. W. Willard, Under Secretary of Health and Welfare, Canada
Rapporteur, Mihailo Stupar, Director, Institute for Social Welfare, Serbia, Yugoslavia

II. Government Responsibility for Social Welfare

Chairman: Yehya Darwich, Under-Secretary of Social Affairs, United Arab Republic

Rapporteur: (Mrs.) W. Hewitt, Chief Children's Officer, Ministry of Youth and Community Development, Jamaica

III. Manpower for Social Welfare

Chairman: Helena I. Junqueira, Chief, Social Service Section, Secretariat of Social Welfare, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil
Rapporteur, Henning Friis, Director, National Institute of Social Research, Denmark

IV. International Cooperation in Social Welfare

Chairman: N. Sundaram, Department of Social Welfare, India.
Rapporteur: David Acquah, Deputy Director, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Ghana

U.N. agencies and nongovernmental agencies attending the conference also contributed statements reflecting consideration of social policy within sections.

By unanimous resolution the conference sent its report and final recommendations to the 23rd Session of the General Assembly and the 44th Session of ECOSOC (see below for excerpts from these recommendations). The delegates considered it essential for the work of the conference to be drawn to the attention of those agencies as soon as possible because of the unanimous support given to the recommendations for a greatly strengthened U.N. social welfare program.

As now planned, the Commission for Social Development, at its 20th Session in February 1969, will consider the meaning of the recommendations in detail and advise ECOSOC about ways of putting the recommendations into effect. Of particular importance will be the development of terms of reference for a committee of experts to advise the Secretary-General, the Commission, and the Council on U.N. social welfare policy and program. The U.N. regional commissions will probably find the specific requests for increased allocations for social welfare in the U.N. regional programs relevant to their work. The 1969 Executive Board Meeting of UNICEF plans to review the recommendations during consideration of UNICEF service projects. Other agencies concerned with international aid and development will very likely take a fresh look at the order of priority for programs because of the conference's emphasis on the social component and the human aspects of development. And the United Nations will send the conference recommendations to members for the guidance of policymakers, state and local administrators, and schools of social work.

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[1] Eighty-seven countries sent delegations; nine official observers. *See* U.N. document E/CONF.55/11, p. 1.

[2] Resolution adopted by ECOSOC 1140 (XLI).

[3] For a listing of the nongovernment organizations, *see* U.N. document E/CONF.55/11, p. 2.

[4] For a condensation of the address given by the U.S. Delegate, *see* "The Developmental Approach to Social Challenges," *Children*, November-December 1968, pp. 210-213.

[5] United Nations, *The Development of National Social Service*, 1959, ST/SOA/40.

United Nations, *Report of the Interregional Meeting on Social Welfare Organization and Administration*, 1967, ST/SOA/83.

[6] United Nations, *Social Welfare, Social Security and UN Social Assistance*, September 1968, E/CONF.55 CRP.1.

[7] United Nations, *Report of Technical Commission II*, Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, E/CONF.55/L.3, p. 2.

Recommendations of the Conference

At the close of deliberations, the first U.N. Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare made 29 recommendations to the U.N. Economic and Social Council for the consideration of the governments of member nations, the United Nations, and other international organizations. The recommendations centered on the four main agenda items. Excerpts are given below.

Social Welfare in National Planning

* * * *

2. The overall strategy of development should have reference to a clearly enunciated policy for social development. Such strategy should include as an essential component those social welfare activities which help ensure that national plans and policies are fully responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people; to alleviate the most urgent social problems without undue delay; to prevent further social disruptions; and to achieve a more equitable distribution of the benefits accruing at each stage of national development.

* * * *

4. Social welfare leadership should consider as its major responsibility the definition and advancement of objectives and methods, program orientations, and training schemes and applied research, which would maximize the contribution of social welfare to meeting the tasks of development and to the achievement of national goals.

* * * *

Government Responsibility for Social Welfare

6. Through appropriate legislation, financing, planning and coordination, and decentralization of administration as appropriate, governments should ensure the availability and accessibility of social welfare services as a right to the entire population, equally in urban and rural areas, on the basis of equity and nondiscrimination.

7. Governments (whether the national government or state and provincial governments, as well, in some federal systems) should provide the leadership for involving national and local authorities, nongovernmental organizations and the people themselves in a concerted effort to develop effective social welfare policy and programs.

* * * *

9. The location of responsibility for social welfare should be clearly established within the government structure. Particular attention should be given to ways of associating social welfare expertise with the determination of the country's social goals and the formulation and execution of broad programs of social development.

* * * *

Manpower Needs for Social Welfare

12. Provision of qualified personnel at all levels in social welfare should be a major concern of governments and other responsible bodies, with due regard to necessary recruitment activity and appropriate working conditions. The availability of qualified personnel should be viewed as essential for the successful planning and implementation of social welfare programs and as constituting an important element in its efforts towards a fuller use of human resources for national development.

13. Governments should assess the particular requirements for social welfare personnel in their countries, in relation to current and future needs, and in the context of total manpower planning for essential services. Particular attention should be given to a balanced distribution of manpower in rural as well as urban areas.

* * * *

16. Training programs for all levels of social welfare manpower should facilitate the flexible use of such personnel for a wide diversity of tasks, and prepare them for effective teamwork with members of related occupations and professions. Curricula and standards for training in schools of social work and elsewhere should be reviewed in the course of periodic evaluation of all training. New experiments and training innovations and regional cooperation among social welfare training institutions should be encouraged.

International Cooperation in Social Welfare

* * * *

18. International cooperation should continue to play a basic role in assisting each country to achieve progress in social welfare consistent with national conditions and approaches to development. Further steps in that direction should include (a) the further elaboration of concepts and principles and regional standards of social welfare which would help individual countries to assess their achievements in that field, and (b) the broadening of opportunities for countries at all stages of development to share their relevant experience and common concern for social welfare progress. The United Nations should consider further ways of facilitating such exchanges among member states.

* * * *

20. New methods of regional cooperation in social welfare should be explored and emphasized, with a view to establishing closer links between those activities aimed at the worldwide interchange of experience and knowledge and those aimed at investigating common problems or meeting common needs through the combined efforts of countries in the same region of the world.

* * * *

23. The active interest and participation in social welfare progress of a number of organizations within and outside the United Nations family, whether intergovernmental or nongovernmental, and the consequent need for concerted international action in that field require that the leadership exercised by the United Nations in social welfare be emphasized and strengthened. To that end, special provision should be made for expert guidance to the Secretary-General and the Commission for Social Development in the development of the United Nations social welfare policy and programs.

* * * *

28. The feasibility of developing international and regional facilities for advanced training and comparative studies and research in social welfare should be among the first new directions to be explored.

* * * *

29. Finally, the wish is expressed that this Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare should be followed by other worldwide and regional meetings to be convened as and when appropriate, in cooperation with or under United Nations auspices, for the exchange of ideas and experience and with a view to furthering social welfare progress in the various countries of the world.

The preliminary recommendations of the Task Force on the Organization of Social Services

Services For People

Comment and discussion among administrators of public and voluntary social service programs, members of their staffs, and other persons concerned with social welfare have followed the release of "Services for People," a preliminary report on the recommendations of the Task Force on the Organization of Social Services, made last fall to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) Wilbur J. Cohen. Many have responded by sending comments to the Task Force, and what they have to say will be reflected in the final report. A progress report is due on March 15, 1969. Tentative plans, subject to the approval of the incoming Secretary of HEW, call for hearings throughout the country concerning the recommendations in the progress report and for a final report to be made in December 1969.

The Task Force is made up of a nationwide group of experts in the fields of social service. Charles I. Schottland, dean, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, is chairman. Some 60 position papers concerning issues in and programs of social services administered by HEW and other public and voluntary agencies were prepared by experts in the field for use by the Task Force. The preliminary report, "Services for People," which the Secretary sent to administrators of State welfare programs, deans of schools of social work, HEW regional offices, voluntary organizations, and others for comment and review, is the first step in drawing up proposals and recommendations regarding the directions HEW should take in administering social service programs.

When he appointed the Task Force on March 15, 1968, Secretary Cohen asked its members to study "rapidly expanding community service so that priority can be given to the areas in which the need is greatest" and communitywide special services "that cannot be made available in every neighborhood." He also asked the group to note the size of the national pattern, particularly the limits set and opportunities offered by current and changing political, economic, and social forces affecting social services. He particularly asked the Task Force to make recommendations concerning these topics: the principles that should govern the allocation of resources among various social services; the instruments that should be devised or the reorganization required to put these principles into effect; and what should be HEW's long-range objectives and the practical steps HEW could take to realize them.

After reviewing the preliminary report, the Secretary commented in a letter to Dr. Schottland as follows:

"I note your emphasis on these principles:

"1. That, in addition to visualizing social services as a response to the needs of disadvantaged groups, the Task Force sees social services as consumer's items that the general public increasingly wants. It appears that these services will greatly increase in the years immediately ahead of us.

"2. That a greater share of social services than they have so far received be allocated to poor people and children and youth.

"3. That we refrain from expanding or creating new services that serve fractional interests. Put affirmatively, this is a recommendation that we concentrate new or additional funds in services that, in their nature, help to integrate a number of social services.

"4. That we provide social service planning and support funds for use by states and localities in accordance with their own priorities, and attempt to merge together by agency those categorical grant funds that are now available.

The introductory material was prepared by Genevieve W. Carter, Chief, Intramural Research Division, Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

"5. That we seek experimentally to strengthen government and non-profit providers of social services by additional funds and by placing them in competition with providers that will operate social services for profit. Specified social services would be operated only within government.

"6. That we strengthen the role of consumers, both by permitting them to choose to use social services provided by government, non-profit, or profit-making agencies, and by providing them with a role in the management and planning of governmental and non-profit services.

"7. That we regard the provision of income not only as a separate responsibility from social services, but that we now regard the provision of income as a direct Federal administrative responsibility."

In commenting on the Task Force's preliminary report at HEW's request, staff members of the Bureau of the Budget pointed out that "Services for People" represents a first attempt to define and assess social services as a whole rather than as components of separate programs. The Bureau found the report particularly timely for these reasons:

- The establishment of the Social and Rehabilitation Service in HEW.
- The movement toward separating cash benefits from social services in public assistance.
- The implications of the Work Incentive (WIN) program.
- The consequences of Medicare-Medicaid.
- The service functions of local comprehensive centers in mental health, the model cities program, rehabilitation, and community action programs.
- Increasing recipient demands and the inability of voluntary service systems to cope with them.

At its latest meeting, in December 1968, the Task Force discussed with consultants from many fields some two hundred comments received from public and voluntary organizations and individual members of the social work profession. Several State and national agencies have reported to the Task Force on the results of staff deliberations about the recommendations, and other national, State, and local agencies are planning to hold meetings about the report. According to Dr. Schottland, the March progress report will reflect the comments and suggestions received from 40 various sources.

The following summary is adapted from "Services for People." It reflects a stage of progress in drawing up a final report by the Task Force that will serve as guidelines for developing social services in the United States.

Summary of the Preliminary Recommendations of the Task Force on the Organization of Social Services

In its preliminary report, the Task Force on the Organization of Social Services made 30 recommendations regarding methods of delivery and organization of social services in the United States. These are grouped around four main topics: allocation, organization and means of support, planning and coordination, and developing manpower. The following summary is adapted from the preliminary report. Slight revisions made at the December 1968 meeting of the Task Force are included.

Preface

Social services cannot achieve maximum effectiveness unless the United States, through policy in fields outside of but affecting social services, progresses far toward solving the problems of the ghettos, achieving racial equality, bringing about mutual respect among racial groups, and keeping the economy sound. These assumptions are basic to the effective organization of social services:

1. Social services should in no circumstances be considered as substitutes for income or jobs. Supporting full employment for those who can work and full income for those who cannot are prerequisite to the appropriate development of social services.

2. Effective delivery of social services must permit free choice by the recipient from two or more different systems of delivery.

3. The recipient should play a major role in planning social services and in influencing the operation of services to make them responsive to his needs.

4. Services should be directed toward reaching all citizens, without distinction, through a universal method

directed at achieving high quality services, with safeguards for the dignity and self-respect of the recipient.

5. Apart from the question of need, social services will continue to expand as Americans invest increasing amounts of income in social services as in other consumer items.

6. No matter how rich the Nation may be, resources for any specific activity are limited. It is, therefore, important to have machinery to determine the order of priority.

The Recommendations

Allocating social services

1. New or expanded allocations should emphasize and give priority to services for poor people.

2. New or expanded allocations should emphasize and give priority to children and young people.

3. To promote the coordination of social services, no single-purpose agency should be expanded or created in the immediate future unless such action is thoroughly and soundly justified.

Organizing and supporting social services

4. The Federal Government should encourage agencies receiving Federal grants to develop, for major use, systems by which prescribed recipients may purchase social services from private agencies when appropriate. Such types of social services as day care for children and vocational training and retraining, including counseling, should be considered particularly appropriate for use in such systems. We recommend that the Federal Government support projects demonstrating the use of such systems.

5. Because of the special problems in rural areas, welfare departments should act as the central social service agency in rural areas and should serve all residents without regard to income. To do this will require the agency to separate cash assistance from social services in a way visible to recipients. Experimentation with a variety of delivery methods especially suited to rural areas—agencies serving large areas, mobile facilities, and outreach services over large areas linked to central office services—should be conducted.

6. A wide range of services should be provided to help people move from one area to another, including services for migrant workers and their families, newcomers to urban areas, and families who wish to move from depressed to thriving areas.

7. The separation of cash assistance and social services is a desirable step and should be taken. Cash payments should be administered through direct Federal operation.

8. The number of categorical grants to States should be decreased as rapidly as possible through the consolidation of those coming from a single Federal agency. But, while moving toward the simplification and consolidation of Federal categorical grants to the States, the basic and traditional Federal-State structure should be kept. Flexibility in local, State, and Federal relations should be kept. Certain services such as those developed as part of community action programs can be supported appropriately through direct relations between the Federal agency and the local government agency.

9. Federal categorical grants should be made more flexible by eliminating restrictive requirements such as the demand that all programs be made available simultaneously in all local jurisdictions of a State and by permitting local flexibility where appropriate.

10. The basic principles that should be reflected in Federal formula grants to the States include these: resources should be allocated based on the different extents of need among the States; a reasonably consistent level of services among the various States should be assured; each State should be expected to contribute to the program in line with its ability to pay; as a rough guide for the immediate future, the Federal share should not be less than the 75 percent that is prevalent in relation to many social services; and whatever allotment and matching formulas are adopted should be consistent for similar or related grants.

11. Based on successful experience with disabled persons, consideration should be given to using social security trust funds to support certain additional social services to social security recipients.

12. In the development of guidelines for Federal grants, based on successful experience with programs for disabled persons, no attempt should be made to spell out details of service delivery and organization. State and local governments should retain flexibility and choice and should be encouraged to determine their own priority and to use a wide variety of methods of service delivery.

13. Voluntary agencies, which will continue to be important vehicles for the delivery of social services, can particularly contribute to experimentation with new social service methods.

14. A national network of information and referral centers should be established. To ensure the development of such a network, a new Federal bureau of local information and referral centers, with multiple agency involvement, should be established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The bureau would provide technical assistance and training and supportive services to centers and would set standards and certify functions. At first, centers should be locally supported by either public or voluntary funds.

15. An HEW departmental committee on social services should be established to serve as a clearinghouse for information and to assist the Department in coordinating its social service programs and developing long-range plans.

16. An advisory committee on social services, similar to other HEW committees, should be established for the Department. This committee would be appointed by the Secretary and would make recommendations on basic policies, programs, and social services.

17. The Secretary of HEW should establish an agency in his office to assist him in coordinating social service responsibilities.

18. The Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) should be given clear responsibility for promoting high quality comprehensive social services.

19. SRS should centralize its agencies responsible for the planning of such comprehensive social services, either by establishing a separate unit under the present Assistant Administrator for Planning or by appointing an assistant for social service planning.

20. SRS should encourage experimentation through local models of social service delivery, particularly for programs within its jurisdiction. It should particularly emphasize social service research problems and the improvement of its social service information system.

Planning and coordination

21. As the first step in the direction of more nearly comprehensive planning for social services, a general social service planning grant should be made to States, in addition to current categorical grants. This recommendation is in line with our emphasis on more involvement for local planning priorities. Such a grant should not require the establishment of a new State agency for comprehensive planning. The administration of the new grant program should be a staff function of social service planning within the State government. As a corollary force toward coordination, Federal grant programs should be consolidated and rationalized, and procedures should be simplified. This is not a recommendation for a single general grant for all social services.

22. As a long-range plan, social services that are parts of larger service systems such as health, employment, education, housing, and corrections should be supported as part of the grants within the systems.

Social Services as defined by "Services for People"

In defining the term "social services," the Task Force on Organization of Social Services considered these services as indicative, though not complete, and as setting a practical limit on the field of inquiry:

1. Information, advice, and referral services.
2. Advocacy and legal services.
3. Personal counseling, rehabilitative, and therapeutic services (including clinical psychotherapy, family casework, and vocational counseling).
4. Personal and home aides, especially for programs to serve aged, handicapped, and ill persons and families in need of help in the home.
5. Homemaker services for families and aged and ill persons.
6. "Meals on wheels" to meet the temporary or emergency needs of housebound aged persons and disabled adults or the continuous needs of aged persons living alone.
7. Day schools for young children that offer child development programs involving parents.
8. Rural campus and urban community centers for young people.
9. Education programs providing opportunities for adults and young persons to acquire basic education, pursue cultural interests, or supplement or extend formal education.
10. Community social and recreation centers.
11. Family planning services.
12. Job placement and training services.
13. Volunteer placement and opportunity services.
14. Protective and foster care services for children and aged persons.
15. Community care services for persons recently hospitalized or institutionalized or for ill or handicapped persons who can remain at home with comprehensive assistance from the community.

23. HEW should be responsible for developing national standards for the comprehensive planning of social services and for monitoring State-local planning and its implementation when supported by Federal funds. General planning grants should depend on performance and achievement under this system. Standards for State and local planning should include requirements for substantial participation by recipients, including low-income and minority groups. Public hearings should be held prior to the adoption of plans.

24. States should designate local planning organizations, and they should experiment with sharing their Federal planning grants with cities or other local jurisdictions.

25. HEW should assume responsibility for more extensive monitoring of both demonstration projects and current programs. The Department's monitoring should include dissemination of research findings and the utilization of new knowledge.

Developing manpower

26. SRS should be assigned primary responsibility for social service manpower within HEW and for liaison with other Federal agencies. This responsibility would parallel that already held by HEW's constituents for health and education. It should oversee and coordinate policy and programs in social service manpower development. An appropriate official should be responsible for overseeing the administration of all SRS programs affecting the quantity and quality of social service manpower, recommending policy and programs on social service manpower, serving as a source of information about Federal social service manpower programs, and conducting liaison with Government and nongovernment organizations concerned with the development or use of manpower for social services.

27. A national advisory committee on social service manpower and training should be established. Its relationship with the proposed national advisory committee on social services should be carefully described.

28. To increase the knowledge and technical skill of local and State staffs, an experimental "staff college" should be established.

29. The skill of social service workers should be broadened and varied through either the expansion of Sec. 707, Title VII, Social Security Act, or the expansion of the "staff college."[1] If this is done through the legislation, it is recommended that (1) the authorization and appropriation be increased to $50 million annually by stages over 3 years, (2) the coverage should be broadened to include all social service workers, and (3) the funds should be administered broadly to promote effectiveness for social service work.

30. The order of priority for the expansion of training should be given to training workers for outreach services and day care services and to young people for careers in human services.

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[1] *Provides for grants for the expansion, development, and improvement of graduate and undergraduate programs in social work education.*

The Negro Population of the United States

March 1967

James D. Cowhig

DIFFERENCES in the geographic distributions of the population of the United States have important consequences for the Nation's welfare. Equally if not more important in their consequences are differences in age distribution and in family size, composition, and income.

In 1967 the white population of the United States stood at 172 million; the Negro population at 22 million, not including persons in the armed services or in institutions.[1] Between 1960 and 1967 the white population rose 11 percent; the Negro population, 12 percent. Negroes were about 11 percent of the total population.

Place of residence

The population of the United States is predominantly urban, though where people live within metropolitan areas differs by race. In March 1967 about 55 of every 100 Negroes lived in the central cities of metropolitan areas; 13 of every 100 lived in other parts of metropolitan areas, including suburban areas. In marked contrast, only 27 of every 100 white persons lived in central cities; 37 of every 100 lived in the largely surburban areas outside central cities but within metropolitan areas. The concentration of Negroes in central cities and of white persons in other parts of metropolitan areas had increased since the 1960 Census. As a result, Negroes accounted for 25 percent of all persons living in central cities but for only 4 percent of persons living in metropolitan areas outside central cities. The proportion of both races living outside metropolitan areas dropped between 1960 and 1967, as the number and proportion of persons counted as urban residents continued to rise.

About 4 percent of all Negroes had migrated (moved from one county to another) between 1960 and (March) 1967, and 45 percent of all who had migrated had left the South. Nevertheless, a majority (54 percent) of all U.S. Negroes still lived in the South in 1967.

Age and sex

In 1967 the Negro population of the United States was much younger than the white population, as shown by the fact that the median age for white persons was 29.0 years and for Negroes, 21.2 years. Well over half (55 percent) of the Negro population was under 25 years old; only 45 percent of the white population was that young.

Negro and white populations differ in sex ratios (the number of males per 100 females). The ratio for Negroes is lower, at birth and at all ages. For both Negroes and white persons, females outnumber males at ages above 13. At ages 25-34, for instance, there are about 96 white men for every 100 white women, as compared with 86 Negro men for every 100 Negro women.

However, part of the differences in sex ratios is due to exclusion of most persons in the armed forces and inmates of institutions from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Inmates of institutions, particularly among nonwhite persons, are predominantly men. Also, the CPS probably underenumerates young Negro men.[2]

Differences in sex ratios are not due to differences in mortality. Even though mortality rates for Negroes are higher than rates for white persons in each age-sex category, the effect of differences in mortality is to increase rather than to decrease sex ratios. Both Negro and white men die at earlier average ages than women.

Family characteristics

In March 1967 the average Negro family had 4.38 members; the average white family, 3.62 members. One in four of all Negro families was headed by a woman; one in 11 of all white families had a woman as its head. For both races the proportion of families headed by women had risen since 1960: by 22 percent (Negro) and 8 percent (white). Thus, in 1967 a disproportionately high number of Negro families (1.1 million) were without a man at the head and were, therefore, subject to a higher than usual risk of economic dependency. The total of 5.2 million families headed by women included

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Table 1. Age distribution and sex ratios of Negro and white persons in the population, United States, 1967

Age	Negro	White	Males per 100 females	
			Negro	White
Total (00's)	21,631	172,198	91.9	94.7
Percent	100.0	100.0	–	–
Under 5 years	13.4	9.5	101.4	104.8
5 - 13 years	22.8	18.2	99.8	104.1
14 - 19 years	12.1	10.0	96.9	99.2
20 - 24 years	7.0	6.9	84.4	84.9
25 - 34 years	11.2	11.4	86.3	95.6
35 - 44 years	10.9	12.3	84.3	96.1
45 - 54 years	9.5	11.6	87.4	94.4
55 - 64 years	6.8	9.2	88.0	91.0
65 years and over	6.3	10.0	80.2	75.4
Median age	21.2	29.0		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Negro Population: March 1967," Series P-20, No. 175, Table 3.

Table 2. Selected social and economic characteristics of Negro and white families and persons, United States, March 1967

Characteristic	Negro	White
Percent living in:		
Metropolitan areas	67.9	64.2
Central cities	54.5	27.1
Outside central cities	13.4	37.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	32.1	35.8
Percent of families with woman as head:		
1960	21.7	8.1
1964	25.0	9.1
Percent ever-married persons 14 years old and over separated or divorced:		
Men	8.2	3.0
Women	13.1	2.9
Ratio of Negro to white median family incomes:		
Total	.58	–
Northeast	.67	–
North Central	.74	–
West	.72	–
South	.51	–
Median years of school completed by age:		
25 - 34 years old	12.1	12.5
35 years and over	8.4	11.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Negro Population: March 1967," Series P-20, No. 175, October 23, 1968, Tables A, 1, and 2.

the majority of the 1.3 million families receiving assistance under the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program.

Among persons who had ever been married, rates of separation or divorce were substantially higher for Negroes than for white persons. About 3 percent of white men and women who had ever been married were separated or divorced in 1967; among Negroes, 8 percent of the men and 13 percent of the women who had ever been married were separated or divorced. (No information is available on the proportion of married persons who had been divorced and remarried.)

Median family income in 1966 was $7,722 for white persons and $4,463 for Negroes. The ratio of Negro to white median family income was .58 and ranged from about .74 in the North Central region to .51 in the South. Because the average Negro family has more members than the average white family, per capita median family income was about $2,100 for white and about $1,000 for Negro families; the ratio of Negro to white per capita family income was .48.

Education

Among persons 25-34 years old, almost all of whom had completed formal education, the median years of schooling completed was 12.5 for white persons and 12.1 for Negroes: half of both white persons and Negroes 25-34 years old had completed high school. However, the rates of completion of college were substantially higher for white persons 25-34 years old (15 percent) than for Negroes (6 percent) in the same age group.

The educational attainment of persons 25-34 years old was different from that of older persons; the

median years of school completed by persons 35 years old and over was 11.7 for white persons and 8.4 for Negroes. The educational gap, therefore, was greater between Negroes above and below 35 years of age than between white persons above and below that age.

Implications

What do these social and demographic characteristics mean? What consequences might they have for research involving comparisons of different population groups? Several conclusions seem reasonable.

Whatever problems are associated with providing education and jobs are proportionately more serious for Negroes than for white persons because large proportions of Negroes are approaching school age or the age when most persons are employed full-time. In contrast, the social and economic adjustments coincident with retirement at age 65 are faced by proportionately fewer Negroes (6 percent) than white persons (10 percent). These conclusions are derived solely from data on age distribution and say nothing about the significance of racial discrimination or segregation for Negroes living in central cities, entering school, or seeking jobs. Even if there were no other differences between white persons and Negroes, the younger age of the Negro population would mean higher rates of family formation and higher rates of events related to age: school enrollment, unemployment, delinquency, and fertility. The use of rates unadjusted for age differences may be proper for a general description of population differences, but more specific descriptions require more refined measures.

To illustrate: AFDC rates are usually computed as the proportion of children in the total population under 18 years of age whose circumstances make them recipients of assistance. But the risk of economic dependency is comparatively high among families headed by women, with low incomes, and with more children than average. These characteristics are more common in Negro than in white families. Recipient rates based on more nearly complete data reflecting exposure to risk might be different from rates based on age alone. Thus, both of the following statements could be true: "AFDC recipient rates are higher among Negroes than among white persons"; and "When the sex of the head of the family, the number of children in the family, the family income, and the age of the head of the family are considered, there are no racial differences in recipient rates."

Comparisons are further complicated by the fact that in most surveys, enumeration of the sample population is incomplete and persons in certain age groups are missed more often than others.[2] The combined effects of a close relation between a specific characteristic and age and the underenumeration of persons in specific age groups may make estimates of incidence and prevalence very difficult. On the one hand, underestimates of the total population inflate rates because the denominator of the rate is too low; for example, crime rates based on the number of persons 20-29 years old would be inflated, particularly for Negroes. On the other hand, if a specific characteristic, say being unemployed, is much more prevalent among those missed than among those counted in surveys, unemployment estimates will be low. It cannot be assumed that the effects of underenumeration will be uniform.

To the extent that Negro women actually outnumber Negro men at the young adult ages, Negro women have comparatively fewer opportunities for marriage with Negro men than white women have with white men. This fact, together with the higher rate of separation and divorce among Negroes, may lead to one-parent families, particularly to families headed by women, and to higher risks of economic dependency.

The wide differences in education between Negores over 35 and those under that age reflect different experience in different environments. These differences may or may not be what is meant by the "generation gap," but there can be no argument that these differences exist and, indeed, are inevitable.

Perhaps the most important meaning for research is that, in accounting for differences observed in population groups, the possibility that these differences are due solely or largely to variations in demographic characteristics should be ruled out before less obvious explanations are used. This is particularly important in research dealing with low-income population groups where economic conditions limit choice and where the sheer matter of surviving to the next higher age may be of much more immediate concern than among middle- and high-income groups.

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[1] *Unless otherwise noted, all information in this article was derived from tables shown in Current Population Reports, "Negro Population: March 1967," U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 175, October 23, 1968. The data were taken from the March 1967 Current Population Survey (CPS) from a national sample of about 50,000 households. The survey excludes members of the armed forces (except those living off post or with their families on post) and inmates of institutions.*

[2] *Jacob Siegel has estimated that the 1965 CPS omitted one in four of nonwhite men 30-39 years old. See: Social Statistics and the City, Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1968, p. 31.*

Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance

Fiscal Year 1968

MORE THAN 306 projects have been approved under the program of Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance authorized by Sec. 1115 of the Social Security Act since 1963, when the program began. The act authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to State public assistance agencies to cover the cost of pilot, experimental, or demonstration projects aimed at helping improve the family life of welfare recipients and at moving recipients toward economic independence. In addition, whenever requirements of other sections of the act would keep an agency from starting or completing a project considered worthwhile, the Secretary may waive the requirements. In effect, this means that demonstration projects do not have to be statewide or confined to one State agency. The program is administered by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

During fiscal year 1968 (July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968), the last full year of the program, 147 projects were approved: 67 new, 59 continued, and 21 waiver only. In the first months of this fiscal year (1969), 16 grants for the continuation of projects and 12 for waiver only projects were approved.

The table below is a resume of projects begun or continued in fiscal year 1968. Most of these projects centered on direct social services, the improvement of administration, manpower development and training, the preparation of welfare recipients for self-support, and the extension of eligibility.

This material was prepared by the Demonstration Projects Branch, Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service. Reports on completed projects are available from the Branch.

Demonstration projects approved in fiscal year 1968 under Sec. 1115, Social Security Act: new and continued projects

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
040C-4	North Carolina	**Community Services:** To enable public welfare agencies in 25 counties, mostly rural, to take part in and lead community planning of new and extended social services, particularly for low-income persons.	$ 50,000
091C-3	Oregon	**Recruitment of Personnel:** To employ a coordinator in the State agency to recruit qualified persons into public welfare work.	9,678
139C-2	Wisconsin	**New Approaches in Use of Volunteer Services:** To employ a consultant on volunteer services, and an assistant, in the State agency to develop, direct, and coordinate volunteer services.	9,540
140C-3	Oregon	**The Certificate Program in the Social Services:** To develop a method, focused on practice, of giving professional training to welfare workers who lack graduate training in social work.	22,695
141C-3	Utah	**Salt Lake County Project in Use of Volunteer Services:** To promote community involvement in meeting the service needs of welfare recipients; develop a better understanding in the community of the needs and problems of the welfare department; and demonstrate that volunteers can provide services to recipients beyond those provided by regular staff members.	3,975
142C-2	District of Columbia	**Operation Bootstrap:** To add 10 specialists to the staff of the welfare agency to improve operations and to develop new programs for low-income families and persons.	79,498

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
143C-3	Utah	**Recruitment and Orientation of Bachelor's Degree Graduates into the Public Welfare Department:** To try ways of recruiting welfare workers and of providing intensive training to improve the competence of persons in beginning casework positions in the State agency.	25,185
148C-2	Mississippi	**Special ADC Project:** To determine how to improve the home conditions and personal well-being of children in AFDC families in rural Lamar and Marian Counties by raising assistance grants to the full State level and by increasing payments to meet special needs. (Joint project with Title V, Economic Opportunity Act.)	47,389
150C-3	Texas	**Establishing and Coordinating Comprehensive Social Services to Aged, Ill and Handicapped Recipients in Public Housing:** To determine the needs of aged and disabled recipients of public assistance residing in public housing in Dallas and Houston and to make provision to meet these needs.	17,343
151C-3	Colorado	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ a coordinator of program planning and development; specialists on services to alcoholics, home economics, group services, services to the mentally retarded, homemaker services, public information, and community planning; and a recruitment coordinator.	51,590
161C-3	Mississippi	**Homemaker Project:** To demonstrate the feasibility of adding homemaker services to programs in Clarke and Yazoo Counties.	17,358
171C-3	Kentucky	**Higher Education:** To employ counselors to help AFDC young people who attend State colleges and universities solve school and family problems, obtain scholarships and part-time employment, and plan the best use of their income.	123,491
182C-3	South Carolina	**Homemaker Services:** To provide homemaker services to public assistance families in eight counties when the family's natural homemaker is ill.	43,456
187C-3	Kentucky	**Recruitment and Placement in the Social Welfare and Health Career Fields:** To try out an intensive recruitment and placement program aimed at helping decrease the State's shortage of welfare workers.	31,653
194C-2	Delaware	**Legal Entitlement Assurance Program:** To provide legal and social services to AFDC and other low-income families in Sussex County.	22,484
198C-3	Wyoming	**Case Aide Project:** To use AFDC mothers in the Laramie County Department of Public Welfare to relieve professional staff members of part of the work of establishing eligibility and to assist them in providing services.	9,934
214C-2	New Jersey	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ specialists in staff development, homemaker services, public information, and coordination of program development to improve the administration of the State program.	30,555
229C-2	Arizona	**Operation First Step:** To demonstrate the value of using AFDC mothers trained as home management advisers to work with caseworkers on difficult assistance cases.	18,913
230C-2	Alaska	**School Social Worker:** To employ a school social worker in the Juneau Borough School District to provide school-oriented casework services to children in AFDC and other low-income families.	11,779
231C-2	Alaska	**Recruitment and Personnel Assistant Project:** To set up a program in the State agency to recruit qualified social workers.	14,350

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
232C-2	Minnesota	**Administrative Analysis of County Welfare Department:** To employ an administrative supervisor and an administrative analyst to help improve county welfare administration.	17,304
234C-2	Oregon	**Group Work Services:** To employ a consultant on group methods in the State agency to help county agencies develop group services; to train staff members in group methods; to supervise a county demonstration of group work services; and to develop guidelines.	29,223
235C-2	Wisconsin	**Winnebago County Foster Family Care:** To demonstrate the value of a foster family care program for adult welfare recipients, including persons released from county and State mental hospitals.	6,416
239C-2	Michigan	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ specialists in community planning, legal services, homemaker services, group work, and volunteer service to promote, organize, establish, and extend such services.	40,406
240C-2	Iowa	**Recruitment of Personnel:** To employ a supervisor to develop a continuous statewide recruitment program for professional social workers and technical workers.	5,517
241C-2	Illinois	**Peoria Area Homemaker:** To demonstrate the value of homemaker services in four county welfare departments.	36,581
245C-2	Nevada	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ specialists to develop homemaker and community services for OAA recipients.	13,120
246C-2	Utah	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ a project director and specialists in the State agency for programs of community planning, mental retardation, public information, group work, recruiting, and volunteer services.	30,612
247C-2	Delaware	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ program specialists in the State agency to help improve the planning and implementation of statewide services and to give leadership and direction to additional services in county agencies.	35,799
249C-2	California	**Operation Bootstrap:** To employ a public welfare housing specialist and a homemaker specialist in the State agency to develop programs in their fields for low-income families and persons.	10,044
257C-2	Michigan	**Neighborhood Emergency Welfare Center—Muskegon County:** To provide social services in neighborhood centers sponsored by the county's Community Action Against Poverty Program.	30,051
260C-2	New York	**Use of Declaration in Determining Eligibility for Public Assistance:** To introduce the use of a declaration form to determine eligibility for public assistance.	79,603
261C-2	Minnesota	**Development of Organized Case System:** As part of a national plan, to develop an organized case system for public assistance as a basis for diagnosis, service planning, and implementation.	17,124
263C-2	New York	**Nassau County—Legal Services for Welfare Clients:** To provide legal services to welfare recipients in Nassau County.	54,921
264C-2	Mississippi	**Operation Bootstrap:** To establish a division of information to disseminate information about public assistance.	15,497
272C-2	Montana	**Recruitment and Orientation of Professional Staff in Public Welfare:** To establish a recruitment and training program in the State agency to meet State and county needs for social workers.	18,521

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
276C-2	Oregon	**Development of Organized Case System:** Same as project No. 261C-2.	14,380
336C-2	Oklahoma	**State Public Welfare Consultant on Social Group Work:** To employ a consultant on social group work services; to promote group work methods; and to train social workers and supervisors in group work methods.	4,501
344C-2	Florida	**Development of Organized Case System:** Same as No. 261C-2.	5,566
366C-2	Georgia	**Program to Expand Field of Recruitment for Social Welfare and Development in 15 Southern States:** To hasten the recruitment of bachelor's degree graduates for social work programs in 15 Southern States.	32,005
373C-2	Maine	**Development of Organized Case System:** Same as Project No. 261C-2.	2,892
378C-2	District of Columbia	**Protective Services for Adults:** To provide protective services for elderly persons who are current, former, or potential recipients of public assistance.	51,182
379C-2	Colorado	**Protective Services for Adults:** To determine how successfully and adequately protective services can be provided to adults in three rural counties.	24,486
381C-2	Mississippi	**Mississippi Project:** To conduct an experiment involving three groups of AFDC mothers: one group to be served by a special plan including child care, dental and medical examinations, adult basic education, and meeting related costs; the second to be provided 100 percent of budgeted need; the third to receive training under Title V, Economic Opportunity Act. (This is a joint project supported by Sec. 1110 and Sec. 1115, Social Security Act, and Title V.)	26,541
285	Mississippi	**Defined Services in OAA in Selected Counties:** To extend social services in OAA statewide by using specialists to serve seven selected counties.	27,962
286	Utah	**Tele-lecture as a Teaching Media:** To experiment with the use of tele-lecture in training programs for public welfare workers.	12,190
289	Virginia	**Clerical Aides in Initial Determination of Eligibility:** To determine whether clerical aides of substantially less education than caseworkers can adequately determine initial eligibility for public assistance.	45,456
290	Arkansas	**Legal Services to the Poor:** To test ways of best providing legal services to public welfare recipients.	34,139
328	Florida	**Homemaker Services in Four Counties in District No. 3:** To provide homemaker services to selected recipients of OAA, APTD, and AFDC who are convalescing, chronically ill, or in need of better homemaking standards and skill.	20,791
377	Virginia	**Social Services Mobile Office Unit:** To make the services of the local welfare department more accessible to welfare recipients and potential recipients through a mobile office operating in areas of the city of Chesapeake comparatively isolated from the main welfare office by location or social problems.	13,352
382	Virginia	**Baccalaureate Manpower Development Program:** To substantially increase the quantity and quality of social workers through the extension and improvement of undergraduate social welfare education.	6,357
383	Washington	**Foster Family Homes for Adults:** To experiment with the use of foster family homes and medical services for adults needing places to live where they can receive care (other than in nursing homes).	66,560

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
389	New Mexico	**Bernalillo County Extended Services Project:** To employ caseworkers in each of five Office of Economic Opportunity neighborhood centers as sources of information and referral for persons presumably eligible for public assistance.	24,014
391	Oregon	**Community Relations:** To develop and test a community relations program to demonstrate that public acceptance of the assistance program will increase agency involvement in community activities.	14,478
394	California	**Social Work Staff Development Seminar:** To establish a staff development seminar with the University of Southern California School of Social Welfare, Department of Welfare Extension.	9,656
398	Tennessee	**The Promotion and Development of Education for Social Work Personnel:** To substantially increase the quantity and quality of social workers through the extension of undergraduate social welfare education.	6,464
400	West Virginia	**The Promotion and Development of Education for Social Work Personnel:** Same as project 398.	15,642
401	West Virginia	**Recruitment of Social Welfare Personnel in West Virginia:** To substantially increase the quantity and quality of social workers through a broad recruitment program.	25,933
402	Wisconsin	**Alcoholism: Challenge to Public Welfare—Planning and Delivery of Services:** To coordinate a plan of identification, direct service, referral, and interagency cooperation for alcoholics.	7,698
405	Massachusetts	**Linking, Integrating, and Strengthening Public Welfare Services in a Neighborhood Service Center Program:** To make public assistance services in a low-income pilot city area more responsive to community needs; to develop and test ways of working among the local community agencies; to link public welfare services into a unified neighborhood service system.	129,206
406	Maryland	**Developing Undergraduate Education Programs and Recruitment Programs for College-Level Personnel in Social Welfare in Maryland:** To increase the number and quality of social workers by developing undergraduate social welfare education programs, career lines, and recruitment programs.	5,595
407	Maryland	**Coordination of Emergency Services and Resources Related to Housing for Low-Income Families in Baltimore:** To demonstrate the role of the public welfare agency in the prevention of family breakdown through the provision of emergency services 24 hours a day.	40,821
410	California	**Needs of Older Children Living Away from Home:** To demonstrate a way of providing foster care for AFDC children, age 16-20, who cannot live with their families.	31,635
413	Washington	**Seattle Model Neighborhoods Project:** To employ specialists in the State agency to help form the welfare component of the Seattle model city neighborhood program, recommend welfare program improvements, and implement the welfare component.	11,550
417	Kentucky	**The Promotion and Development of Education for Social Welfare Personnel in Kentucky:** To substanially increase the number of qualified social workers with baccalaureate degrees through programs to stimulate recruitment, training, and use of workers.	15,211
418	Texas	**Crossroads Community Center-Community Social Services Planner (Neighborhood Service Center Project):** To employ a community social service planner in the Dallas Community Center to set up and maintain effective communication between the public welfare agency and the Center.	7,302

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
419	Texas	**The Development of Manpower Resources for Public Welfare Through Recruitment Activities and Development of Undergraduate Social Work Education Programs:** To increase the number of qualified social workers through broad recruitment and education programs.	32,455
420	Iowa	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To provide AFDC young people, age 14-21, with work experience through which they can acquire good work habits and sound attitudes toward independence; to encourage them to complete high school or vocational training; to provide them with opportunity to earn and save income for higher education.	3,772
425	Arkansas	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To provide AFDC young people with constructive work experience during the summer; to show them the need for developing good work habits and responsibility toward employment.	19,491
427	Vermont	**Social Welfare Recruitment Specialist:** To employ a recruitment specialist to improve the quality and increase the number of social workers in the State.	4,862
428	Vermont	**Alternate Care Arrangements:** To conduct an experiment based on the hypothesis that a sizable number of persons placed in licensed nursing homes can receive better care in other settings if the patient, his family, and his physician understand that this is true.	9,645
432	Delaware	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To employ a coordinator of emplcyment and training in the State agency to work with prospective employers to stimulate interest in giving summer jobs to AFDC young people and to develop year-round activities concerning the employment of AFDC young people.	3,880
433	Oklahoma	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To employ a coordinator in the State agency to develop employment opportunities for AFDC children, age 16-22, identify potential high school dropouts in the AFDC caseload capable of completing high school, and develop opportunities for summer employment.	1,793
434	New York	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To employ a coordinator in the State agency to give AFDC young people opportunities for summer employment offering work experience demonstrating the value of good work habits and attitudes.	1,925
437 Parts I, II, III, IV	Tennessee	**Public Assistance Intake at Neighborhood Center, Social Services Division Juvenile Detention Unit, Neighborhood Center Homemaker Project, Neighborhood Protective Service Project:** To enable the welfare unit of the Chattanooga Neighborhood Service Program to provide (I) an intake unit at a neighborhood center; (II) casework services in a detention unit; (III) homemaker services to OOA, AB, and APTD recipients; and (IV) concentrated services to families and children in a specific area.	34,064
438	Oregon	**Summer Youth Opportunity Program:** To employ a coordinator to assist the Multnomah County Public Welfare staff in selecting, interviewing, and evaluating AFDC young people, age 16-22, for the Portland JOBS program and to coordinate the referral system between the State's employment and welfare departments.	1,227
440	Connecticut	**Housing Improvement Program of Hartford:** To offer a variety of special services to improve the housing conditions of AFDC and OAA recipients.	70,725
441	Florida	**Family Aid Demonstration Project:** To employ family aides to provide services to AFDC families as a complement to those offered by the Jacksonville Parent-Child Center Program.	23,035

Project number	State receiving grant	Title and purpose of project	Amount of grant
446 Parts I, II	Minnesota	**Social Services to the Elderly in the Pilot City Area of Minneapolis; Emergency Social Services for Residents in the Pilot City Area of Minneapolis:** (I) To enable the Hennepin County Welfare Department to examine what social services can mean to the elderly and to the community; (II) to establish emergency social services in a pilot area of the city to measure the need for such services and to examine the relation between emergency health services provided by the Minneapolis Department of Health and the Hennepin County Welfare Department.	63,312
448	Alabama	**Concentrated Community Day Care Planning in Alabama:** To demonstrate how complete community resources can be developed, coordinated, and used to make day care available to all children, particularly AFDC children, needing day care.	12,979
452	Oregon	**Differential Use of Staff:** To conduct a four-county demonstration in the separation of eligibility and services and in the provision of emergency services by the use of different levels of staff.	27,500
453	Kentucky	**Vocational Opportunities for Public Assistance Recipients:** To help AFDC young people, particularly dropouts, enroll in vocational schools and find employment after training through the State employment agency.	123,166
458	Kentucky	**Improvements to Homes Owned by AABD Recipients:** To conduct a pilot project in four counties under which materials costing up to $500 may be purchased to repair owner-occupied homes of 900 AABD recipients. (A joint project with the Department of Labor, Office of Economic Opportunity, and Farm Home Administration, Department of Agriculture.)	279,730
459	Arkansas	**Training of the Unskilled and Socially Deprived in Cooperation with the Arkansas Rehabilitation Center:** To provide the heads of or young people in 50 AFDC families in 14 counties, not accepted in other training programs, opportunities for training.	23,082
462	Kentucky	**Services in the Neighborhood—Public Assistance Involvement: Part I, Comprehensive Evaluation and Training Unit; Part II, Park-Duvalle Neighborhood Service Center:** To enable the welfare components of the Louisville Neighborhood Service Program to use new service delivery methods; to develop an interagency-intercenter method of solving social problems; to improve public opinion of service agencies; and to determine the quality and quantity of services.	29,301
463	Missouri	**Family Life Education for Yeatman Neighborhood Service Center Program:** To add family life education services to the social services offered residents of the Yeatman area of St. Louis.	1,659
464	New Hampshire	**Gear-up:** To employ a management analyst to determine program relations between multiple programs in a single State agency as they affect administration.	11,308
465	New York	**Hunts Point Neighborhood Service Program:** To experiment with the use of professional and subprofessional neighborhood workers to demonstrate that the use of neighborhood workers will increase the income support and social service delivery by the Department of Social Services.	105,418
468	Florida	**Youth Opportunity Coordinator Project:** To employ a specialist in the State agency to coordinate summer employment programs for AFDC young persons.	4,928
469	Hawaii	**Comprehensive Social Development Plan—Phase I:** To develop a State comprehensive social development plan for improving the delivery of services.	12,500
		Total	$2,716,927

Abbreviations:
AFDC (or ADC): Aid to families with dependent children
OAA: Old-age assistance
APTD: Aid to the permanently and totally disabbled
AABD: Aid to the aged, blind, and disabled

Cooperative Research NOTES

THE RECENT final reports briefly summarized below are based on research partly supported by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program. *Welfare in Review* will carry detailed summaries of some of these reports in future issues. Requests for copies of reports should be addressed to the publisher or to the project director at the grantee organization.

The successful slum pupil

Negro children and their families, regardless of their housing and economic conditions, are like white children and their families in ambition. They dream the American dream of success, and they want to get ahead.

These are some of the conclusions of a report based on an intensive study of pupils and teachers in an elementary school in Harlem (grant 200). Bernard Mackler, Department of Urban Affairs, Hunter College, project director and author of the report, administered a number of psychological tests to all pupils in the school, obtained information from school records on how well they did in school, observed pupils and teachers in the classroom, and asked teachers and school officials about their attitudes toward education and their pupils.

Other conclusions in the report include these: children who succeed in school are more independent about themselves, their future, and their environment than those who fail (results similar to those of other studies). Early in life the successful pupil sees himself as different from the average or failing pupil; he is proud of himself, and he wants to learn—to get ahead, to go on to college, to become a teacher, doctor, or lawyer. The early desire to succeed in school is the heart of the explanation of why some children are successful pupils.

Survivors' benefits

The problems faced by the survivors of deceased industrial workers were the subject of a research project (grant 267) conducted by the Michigan Health and Social Security Research Institute (Detroit). The final report, "Survivor Benefits—A Study of UAW Members and Their Survivors," by Eugene L. Loren and Thomas C. Barker, project directors, examines some of the central problems reported by the survivors of about 900 male employees of the automobile industry in the Detroit area who died in 1963 or 1965. One of the principal conclusions is this: even when combined with a very good nongovernment program, the social security survivor benefit program falls short of its goals.

The report also includes specific policy recommendations for improving programs for survivors such as the provision of counseling services to families and children.

Effects of a suitable home law

In the report, "The Consequences of a State Suitable Home Law for ADC Families in Florida," concerning research (project 155) conducted at the Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Roland Chilton, project director, describes the social and economic effects of a "suitable home" policy, adopted by Florida in 1959, on the family life patterns of persons denied assistance under the aid to families with dependent children program (AFDC) because of violation of this policy. (In general, the suitable home law resulted in the closing of cases or the rejection of applications when the parents' sexual conduct and living arrangements did not meet legal or policy standards.) On the basis of interviews with about 1,600 women who had received or had applied for AFDC, Dr. Chilton concludes that any claims of economy resulting from the law are questionable, that changes in "immoral" conduct because of the law are minimal, and that increased availability of information about effective contraceptive methods and devices would probably have decreased the number of additional children born to the mothers more surely than loss of AFDC.

The report includes papers describing the effect of the suitable home law prepared by staff members of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The multiproblem family

"After two years of service to multi-problem families by trained caseworkers, operating with reduced caseloads, and greater than usual cooperation of the community's resources, the demonstration group showed a small, but statistically nonsignificant, margin of superiority over the control groups who received only routine service from regular public assistance workers." In these words David Wallace and Jesse Smith, project directors, describe the major conclusion of a study of the effects of casework on multiproblem families, conducted by the State Communities Aid Association of New York under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Social Security Administration (grants 026 and 340).

The objective of the project was to assess the effects of intensive social casework on a group of 50

multiproblem families and to contrast the results with the effect of normal public assistance service given to two control groups of 50 families each, all in similar circumstances.

The "unsettling" findings—that intensive casework made little difference—resulted in a research conference at which specialists in social work education, social casework, social policy, and research met to examine the research and its meaning.

The report, entitled "The Multi-Problem Dilemma: A Social Research Demonstration With Multi-Problem Families," has been published by The Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, N.J. (Gordon E. Brown ed., 1968, 189 pp., no price indicated). It includes selected papers presented at the conference.

Book NOTES

Parents as Partners

Parents as Partners in Department Programs for Children and Youth: A Report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Task Force on Parent Participation, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., August 1968, 59 pp. Free from Office of the Secretary.

IN DECEMBER 1967 the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare asked the administrators of Department agencies to appoint members of their staffs to a special task force to make recommendations about increasing parent participation in the Department's programs for children and young people. When appointed, task force members represented the Office of Education, the Health Service and Mental Health Administration, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service and came from a wide variety of fields—education, pediatrics, psychiatry, psychology, social work, public health administration, community organization, and research. The group particularly considered parents from two views—as members of communities and as fathers and mothers within families. In August 1968 they presented a report to the Secretary.

Parents as Partners recommends greatly increased participation by parents in all public health, welfare, and education programs affecting children and young people. Such participation should include membership on advisory committees and policy-making boards at all levels of government and should greatly expand opportunities for employment with or volunteer services on the staffs of social agencies, schools, clinics, hospitals, and the like. Particular emphasis should be placed on increased participation by parents from low-income and minority groups.

The task force members agreed that professional agencies have generally planned programs of service for children and young people without the help of parents. Programs, in fact, have generally been child-centered, not family-centered. And parents have generally been relegated to peripheral, powerless positions.

Although research has yet to prove that new methods of serving children and young people that include parents as partners have a positive effect on the family or the service, social change is occurring so rapidly that the Nation cannot wait until conclusive evidence is available. Research findings so far indicate that such methods as parent education and counseling generally reach very few persons and fail to make significant and measurable changes in their behavior or attitudes.

Parents as Partners suggests ways of including parents on advisory committees and boards and recommends that at least half of the members on such committees and boards be parents, and it particularly emphasizes including parents from low-income and minority groups. It also provides guidelines for the selection, development, and training of neighborhood nonprofessional workers in health, welfare, and education programs, and it emphasizes the importance of opening up career development opportunities and the reordering of occupations in the human service fields to include parents as employees.

Other recommendations of the report stress the need to develop family-centered methods of serving children and young people and to provide multiservice neighborhood centers and mobile multiservice units for rural areas. The range of services made available should be wide enough to allow individual recipients and families to choose those most relevant to their conditions and values. The effectiveness of multiservice neighborhood centers should be carefully evaluated and a wide range of experimental family-centered projects should be developed, along with program research.

The report stresses the point that our critical times reflect a conflict between humanistic and technological standards. This conflict calls for emphasis on strengthening family life and including parents as partners in coordinated welfare, education, and health services more appropriate to their needs than those now offered.

CATHERINE S. CHILMAN
Chief, Research Utilization
and Development Branch
Intramural Research Division

Editor's Note: Dr. Chilman was chairman of the task force (the Parent Participation Task Force) that prepared this report.

New Publications

U.S. Government

Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on orders of 100 or more). Payment must accompany order. Single copies of publications for which no prices are listed are available from the issuing agency.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Child care arrangements of working mothers in the United States, by Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler. 1968, 115 pp., $1.25 (CB 461-1968).

Field service and field representative: a guide to States on organizing and evaluating field service. 1968, 28 pp. Available on request from Assistance Payments Administration or U.S. Children's Bureau, which prepared the publication.

Good references on day care. U.S. Federal Panel on Early Childhood. Children's Bureau, 1968, 22 pp. (Annotated bibliography.)

Questions and answers—Medical Assistance—Medicaid. Medical Services Administration, 1968, 32 pp., 15 cents.

Other Government

Home care programs with special reference to hospital based programs: selected references, 1960-1967. U.S. Veterans Administration, Medical and General Reference Library, 1968, 23 pp.

Social welfare expenditures under public programs in the United States, 1929-66. Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, 1968, 254 pp., $2.

State-Federal Task Force on the Costs of Medical Assistance and Public Assistance: report. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1968, 121 pp.

Urban housing needs through the 1980's: an analysis and projection. 1968, 92 pp., $1. National Commission on Urban Problems, Research Report No. 10.

Non-Government

Inquiries and orders should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

Alcoholism and family casework: theory and practice, by Margaret B. Bailey. Community Council of Greater New York, 225 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 176 pp., $3. (Report of the Alcoholism Inter-Agency Training Project, 1965-1968, supported by National Institute of Mental Health grant #5 R01 MH 14730. Includes papers by Stanley E. Gitlow, Sandor Rado, E. M. Jellinek, and Adele E. Streseman.)

Community college and other associate degree programs for social welfare areas, by Donald Feldstein. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 38 pp., $2. Report of Technical Education Project #68-360-20.

Families on welfare in New York City, by Lawrence Podell. Research Foundation, City University of New York, P.O. Box 605, New York, N.Y. 10021. 1968, 117 pp., $2.50. (Reports on the results of a research project supported by Public Health Service grant No. 7R01 CH 00369.)

Lyle Redthunder. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 18 pp., 40 cents. Teaching Record #68-340-84. (Presents the case history of a young Indian boy, with five sisters born out of wedlock, whose own father died when he was 2.)

Neglecting parents: a study of psychosocial characteristics. American Humane Association, Children's Division, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, Colo. 80202. 1968, 27 pp., 35 cents. (Paper and critique presented at the 93d Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, Dallas, Tex., May 1967.)

Negro and white children: a psychological study in the rural South, by E. Earl Baughman and W. Grant Dahlstrom. Academic Press, 115 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 572 pp., $15.

Neighborhood organization for community action, John B. Turner, ed. National Association of Social Workers, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 220 pp., $2.50.

An overview of undergraduate education in social welfare: past issues, current developments and future potentials, by Arnulf M. Pins. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 23 pp., $1.

Shiloh: a mountain community, by John B. Stephenson. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky. 40506. 1968, 232 pp., $7.50. (Presents a sociological study of a small Kentucky mountain community.)

Social work practice, 1968. Selected papers, 95th annual Forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, San Francisco, Calif., May 26-May 31, 1968. Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10025. 1968, 207 pp., $6.

Toward an unambiguous profession? a review of nursing, by Odin W. Anderson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. 1968, 38 pp., $1.25. Health Administration Perspectives, No. A6.

A unit of learning about homemaker-home health aide service. Council on Social Work Relations, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 191 pp., $3. Teacher's Source Book #68-340-74. (Published by the Council on Social Work Education and the National Council for Homemaker Services.)

The volunteer board member in philanthropy: some of his responsibilities, achievements and special problems. National Information Bureau, Inc., 305 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 24 pp., $1. (5 to 19 copies: 60 cents each; 20 to 49 copies: 50 cents; 50 to 100 copies: 40 cents.)

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in August and September 1968

August

IN AUGUST sizable increases from July occurred in the number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)–70,400, or 1.2 percent–and general assistance–13,800, or 1.8 percent. For AFDC more than three-fourths of the States reported July-August increases, including 16,000 in New York and 9,000 in California. Sizable increases also occurred in Pennsylvania (7,000), Florida (6,000), Georgia (4,000), and Illinois (4,000). For general assistance about two-thirds of the States reported more persons aided in August than in July. These increases are particularly noteworthy because they occurred during the summer months when, based on experience, some seasonal decrease or only a slight increase might have been expected. Smaller increases took place in the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD)–5,700, or 0.9 percent–and old-age assistance (OAA)–3,700, or 0.1 percent. For aid to the blind (AB), little change occurred.

On January 1, 1968, Public Law 90-248 extended the scope of Federal financial support for the public assistance programs to vendor payments for the care of persons qualifying for OAA, AB, or APTD and living in intermediate care facilities (facilities providing institutional care that is more than room and board but which do not qualify as skilled nursing homes for purposes of payments under title XIX). About 7,600 persons in six States received such care in August; their payments totaled $1.2 million. Payments to such persons were formerly made under medical assistance programs. More than two out of every five of these persons also received money payments, and they are counted in the applicable programs.

Expenditures, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $842.2 million–an increase of $40.4 million over July. Money payments rose $27.3 million. They included $20.5 million representing the aggregate cost of a special quarterly payment of $25 made in August to each person receiving a money payment in New York City. Nationally, vendor payments for medical care rose $13.1 million from July, the largest increase–$14.5 million–occurred in the medical assistance program in California.

The average money payment per recipient, excluding the quarterly payments in New York City, was about the same for July in each program. AB had the highest average payment ($91); next were APTD ($82) and OAA ($68). Average money payments per recipient of general assistance and AFDC were $46 and $42, each.

September

MORE THAN 9.4 million persons received money payments under six public assistance programs in September–a rise of 150,000 from the number aided in August. This increase, unusually large for September, occurred mainly in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)–94,500–and in general assistance–50,700. About 4,300 more persons received aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) in September than in August. For old-age assistance (OAA) and aid to the blind (AB), the number of persons aided changed little.

The recent Supreme Court decision negating State man-in-the-house policies[1] and the subsequent revised regulations issued in August by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were partly responsible for the September increase in the number of AFDC recipients. The 20 States that had man-in-the-house policies aid about a third of all recipients in the Nation. They

accounted for 43 percent of the September increase. As of September, however, only a few of these States had acted to comply with the court decision. The full effect of the court ruling in extending program coverage will occur over several subsequent months as additional States act to comply.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, were $820.6 million in September—$20.8 million less than in August. The net decrease in total payments reflected mainly a reduction in money payments to recipients in New York City, which made special quarterly payments of $25 to each recipient of assistance in August, totaling $20.5 million. Nationally, money payments of $480.0 million comprised almost three-fifths of all public assistance payments, and vendor payments for medical care of $340.7 million were just over two-fifths of the total.

In September a few additional State actions that appreciably affected the number of persons aided or average payments were identified. Montana assisted college students 18 to 21 years of age for the first time under AFDC. In Connecticut a rise of $3 in the average payment per AFDC recipient reflected mainly exemptions of earned income and a new allowance for nonrecurrent items. Alabama raised its maximum money payment in OAA from $85 to $88. In Kansas a change in payment method—from money payment to vendor payment—for nursing home care in OAA and APTD resulted in substantial decreases in both the number of recipients and amounts of money payments. General assistance funds were used in Wayne County, Mich., to provide clothing for schoolchildren in more than 10,000 AFDC families. Total payments for general assistance rose by $2.1 million in Michigan.

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[1] *Under some State plans, children were found ineligible when a man not their father was living in the home, on the ground that the man was a substitute parent. The Supreme Court decision states that eligibility for assistance must be based solely on the status of the natural or adoptive parent.*

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, August 1967-August 1968[1]

(August tables)

Year and month	Total	Maintenance assistance								Medical assistance 2/					
		Total	Money payments to recipients 3/						Payments to intermediate care facilities 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				
			Federally aided programs					General assistance 4/			Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Titles I and XVI)	Other 6/	General assistance 4/
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children								
1967	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
August	$678,341	$416,861	$389,058	$142,132	$7,348	$49,057	$190,521	$27,803	---	$261,480	$256,332	$231,053	$5,023	$20,256	$5,148
September	672,973	423,302	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,323	---	249,671	244,926	223,515	5,173	16,238	4,745
October	705,942	432,664	403,477	143,640	7,400	50,576	201,861	29,187	---	273,278	269,134	249,788	5,013	14,333	4,143
November	717,664	436,611	407,068	144,588	7,406	51,125	203,949	29,543	---	281,053	276,471	258,164	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,589	445,526	414,690	145,425	7,475	52,054	209,736	30,836	---	268,063	263,375	244,875	4,920	13,580	4,688
1968															
January	760,781	454,739	422,104	145,603	7,505	52,689	216,307	32,635	---	306,042	301,967	282,784	5,508	13,675	4,075
February	742,835	455,226	423,011	144,748	7,436	52,828	217,999	32,215	---	287,609	282,608	263,304	5,460	13,844	5,001
March	774,531	455,621	422,857	140,385	7,374	52,696	222,402	32,764	---	318,910	314,769	295,218	5,388	14,163	4,139
April	844,178	457,290	424,484	136,733	7,345	53,313	227,093	32,806	---	386,888	381,757	362,115	5,332	14,310	5,131
May	797,755	461,177	427,896	136,661	7,375	53,802	230,058	33,281	---	336,578	331,527	311,237	5,675	14,615	5,051
June	815,705	466,048	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,927	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	801,767	473,433	437,881	137,957	7,408	55,014	237,502	35,233	$319	328,334	323,513	303,789	5,961	13,763	4,821
August 7/	842,156	500,689	459,884	139,308	7,436	56,147	256,993	39,570	1,236	341,467	336,542	316,626	5,381	14,535	4,923
1967	Percentage change from preceding month														
August	+7.8	+2.1	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.6	---	+18.2	+18.2	+21.5	-22.4	-0.1	+18.9
September	-.8	+1.5	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+1.9	---	-4.5	-4.4	-3.3	+3.0	-19.8	-7.8
October	+4.9	+2.2	+2.2	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+3.0	---	+9.5	+9.9	+11.8	-3.1	-11.7	-12.7
November	+1.7	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	---	+2.8	+2.7	+3.4	+2.8	-8.2	+10.5
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.4	---	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
1968															
January	+6.6	+2.1	+1.8	+.1	+.4	+1.2	+3.1	+5.8	---	+14.2	+14.7	+15.5	+12.0	+.7	-13.1
February	-2.4	+.1	+.2	-.6	-.9	+.3	+.8	-1.3	---	-6.0	-6.4	-6.9	-.9	+1.2	+22.7
March	+4.3	+.1	(8/)	-3.0	-.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.7	---	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	---	+21.3	+21.3	+22.7	-1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.5	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.1	-1.6
June	+2.2	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.3	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+.9	+.3	+1.3	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August 7/	+2.5	+1.4	+1.1	(9/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+2.8	+287.7	+4.0	+4.0	+4.2	-9.7	+5.6	+2.1
1968	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
August 7/	+21.1	+15.2	+13.8	-2.8	+.5	+13.2	+26.8	+30.4	---	+30.6	+31.3	+37.0	+7.1	-28.2	-4.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctations unrelated to provision of medical services.
3/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
5/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IX, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding this amount.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, August 1967-August 1968[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Federally aided programs								General assistance 5/		
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children					
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1967											
August	7,832	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,056	3,802	332	726	---
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729	---
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735	---
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758	---
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.7	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782	---
1968											
January	8,238	2,804	2,070	82.5	651	1,327	5,442	4,080	365	817	---
February	8,316	2,796	2,060	82.3	654	1,346	5,520	4,132	363	798	---
March	8,369	2,782	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792	---
April	8,381	2,769	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762	---
May	8,385	2,770	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	8,379	2,770	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	356	737	---
July	8,410	2,774	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	8,490	2,783	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	374	782	7.6
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1967											
August	+1.2	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0	---
September	+.6	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5	---
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8	---
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.3	+3.1	---
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2	---
1968											
January	+1.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.7	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+3.7	+4.5	---
February	+.9	-.3	-.5	-.3	+.6	+1.5	+1.6	+1.4	-.3	-2.3	---
March	+.6	-.5	-.8	-.8	+.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+.6	-.7	---
April	+.1	-.5	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8	---
May	(6/)	(6/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7	---
June	-.1	0	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(7/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.3	+.2	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+.9	+.3	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.0	+1.8	+194.6
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1968											
August	+8.4	+.3	-2.2	-2.3	+8.7	+15.3	+12.9	+12.4	+12.8	+7.4	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB, or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved States plan under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,022,000	3/$139,308,000	3/$68.35	+0.1	(3/ 4/)	-2.2	3/-2.8
Ala.....	113,000	6,716,000	59.30	+.3	+.2	-.3	-1.7
Alaska 5/.....	1,400	115,000	79.70	-.6	-1.1	+3.4	+14.4
Ariz.....	12,900	678,000	52.80	-.2	-.3	-.4	-7.3
Ark. 5/.....	61,700	3,371,000	54.65	-.2	-.3	-4.8	-12.7
Calif.....	295,000	29,754,000	100.85	+.6	-.2	+1.6	+.6
Colo. 2/.....	38,600	2,987,000	77.40	-.4	-.5	-5.4	-9.0
Conn.....	7,400	610,000	82.25	+.1	-10.5	+3.2	+16.6
Del.....	1,900	111,000	59.35	+.9	+.1	+5.5	-2.2
D. C.....	2,300	175,000	74.95	+1.3	+1.7	+4.5	+9.0
Fla. 5/.....	70,500	3,445,000	48.85	+.1	+.2	-10.1	-11.3
Ga. 5/.....	88,600	4,597,000	51.90	+.1	+.1	-7.0	-6.2
Guam 6/.....	240	12,600	52.05	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	1,900	164,000	85.75	+1.4	+4.6	+8.1	+16.3
Idaho 7/.....	3,500	222,000	64.10	---	---	---	---
Ill. 5/.....	37,600	2,314,000	61.55	-.5	+.4	-3.1	-1.6
Ind.....	17,500	819,000	46.80	-.5	-.4	-9.9	-10.1
Iowa.....	23,500	2,401,000	102.05	+.3	+.5	-3.4	-4.4
Kans. 5/.....	15,900	1,388,000	87.10	-1.3	-2.3	-8.7	-6.4
Ky. 5/.....	61,000	3,255,000	53.35	(4/)	-.1	+.6	-4.4
La.....	122,000	8,502,000	69.60	+.1	-.3	-1.9	-6.8
Maine 5/.....	10,100	547,000	54.15	(8/)	+.7	-1.2	-.7
Md. 5/.....	7,700	469,000	60.90	-.7	-.2	-1.9	-3.0
Mass.....	48,400	3,967,000	81.90	+.8	+1.8	-1.8	+.7
Mich.....	37,900	2,585,000	68.20	-.5	+.3	-4.7	-5.0
Minn.....	23,700	1,505,000	63.40	-.6	(8/)	-8.5	-7.8
Miss.....	71,100	2,554,000	35.90	-.2	-.4	-5.6	-12.8
Mo.....	91,700	6,635,000	72.40	-.1	-.1	+3.2	+9.2
Mont.....	3,700	235,000	63.85	(8/)	-.3	-6.6	-8.1
Nebr. 5/.....	8,200	470,000	57.10	-.5	+.8	-7.7	-7.7
Nev.....	2,600	196,000	75.30	+.7	+.7	+4.9	+2.6
N. H.....	4,100	470,000	114.05	-.1	+6.5	-.9	+13.5
N. J.....	14,000	1,031,000	73.40	+.1	+.6	+1.8	-.3
N. Mex. 5/.....	9,600	520,000	54.15	-.2	-.2	-.2	-5.8
N. Y. 5/.....	77,800	3/ 8,554,000	3/ 95.70	+1.2	3/ +2.4	+10.3	3/ +21.2
N. C.....	37,500	2,536,000	67.70	+.2	+.6	-5.2	+4.6
N. Dak. 5/.....	4,100	310,000	75.75	-.3	-.2	-6.0	-9.0
Ohio.....	61,100	3,719,000	60.90	-.6	-.5	-9.2	-18.0
Okla. 5/.....	77,400	5,526,000	71.40	-.2	-.3	-4.0	-7.8
Oreg.....	8,100	404,000	50.00	-6.1	-8.8	-13.5	-29.4
Pa.....	42,800	3,019,000	70.45	+.1	(4/)	-2.7	-8.4
P. R. 5/.....	21,800	228,000	10.45	-.3	-.4	-11.0	+7.6
R. I. 5/.....	4,200	186,000	43.95	+2.6	+.2	-5.4	-28.5
S. C.....	19,600	878,000	44.90	-.6	-.1	-11.1	-3.3
S. Dak.....	4,800	296,000	61.20	-1.2	-2.4	-12.9	-14.7
Tenn.....	50,600	2,485,000	49.10	+.5	+.2	+6.2	-1.6
Tex.....	229,000	13,833,000	60.45	+.2	-.1	-.6	-3.1
Utah.....	4,500	201,000	44.75	+10.5	(4/)	-.3	-26.1
Vt. 5/.....	4,300	293,000	68.60	+.3	+1.0	+1.1	-2.6
V. I.....	370	14,300	38.50	+.3	+.1	-8.4	-8.1
Va.....	10,900	611,000	56.25	+.2	+1.3	-2.8	-.5
Wash.....	24,100	1,515,000	62.85	+.4	-.1	-8.6	-16.4
W. Va.....	11,300	707,000	62.80	-.1	+.4	-4.6	+4.9
Wis.....	16,200	1,015,000	62.75	-.4	-.1	-5.2	-3.2
Wyo.....	2,000	159,000	77.85	-.2	(8/)	+.7	+21.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $333,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Amount includes $1,105,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $68.90 and New York, $109.90.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Data for June; July and August data not reported.
7/ Data for July; August data not reported.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	81,000	4/ $7,436,000	4/ $91.15	(5/)	4/ -0.3	-2.3	4/+0.5
Ala.....	1,900	134,000	70.25	+.9	+1.1	+3.7	+3.4
Alaska 6/.....	95	10,600	111.40	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ariz.....	640	45,100	70.95	-1.1	-.3	-9.8	-9.2
Ark. 6/.....	1,800	127,000	69.25	-.3	-.5	-5.0	-7.1
Calif. 2/.....	12,600	1,743,000	138.55	+.2	(8/)	+.6	+4.6
Colo.....	200	15,000	73.25	-1.4	-1.1	-3.3	+.3
Conn.....	240	20,400	84.50	-.4	-.2	-6.6	-1.7
Del. 9/.....	340	30,200	88.95	---	---	---	---
D. C.....	180	16,300	89.80	0	-.1	-5.7	-3.1
Fla. 6/.....	2,400	156,000	64.40	0	+.5	-6.0	-5.2
Ga. 6/.....	3,200	198,000	62.80	(5/)	-.3	-.5	+.6
Guam 10/.....	6	290	(7/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 6/.....	79	9,000	113.90	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Idaho 9/.....	110	8,200	77.30	---	---	---	---
Ill. 6/.....	1,800	145,000	81.90	-.4	+1.3	-6.1	+1.0
Ind.....	1,400	93,400	64.70	+.3	+.1	-7.1	-6.6
Iowa.....	1,000	113,000	107.60	+.4	+.5	-.1	-.2
Kans. 6/.....	390	34,900	89.95	-3.0	-1.6	-4.9	-6.0
Ky. 6/.....	2,600	184,000	70.30	+.2	(8/)	+2.4	+2.4
La.....	2,500	190,000	77.25	-.7	-.8	-3.4	-2.9
Maine 6/.....	210	15,700	75.70	-1.4	-.9	-8.0	-4.0
Md. 6/.....	340	28,300	82.35	+.3	-.2	+2.4	+4.9
Mass.....	2,500	306,000	121.60	+2.2	-1.3	+8.5	+11.0
Mich.....	1,400	128,000	89.30	-.5	+.4	-2.3	+2.3
Minn.....	800	63,400	79.00	-1.8	-3.7	-3.7	-5.1
Miss.....	2,300	104,000	45.45	-.8	-.6	-6.3	-9.1
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	338,000	86.95	(5/)	(8/)	-2.0	+6.5
Mont.....	160	13,300	81.10	+1.9	+3.4	-4.7	-6.3
Nebr. 6/.....	350	29,600	83.60	+.9	-1.1	-6.8	-1.1
Nev.....	160	16,300	102.55	+3.9	+2.9	+11.2	+30.5
N. H.....	230	26,400	113.40	-.9	-1.6	-3.3	+5.9
N. J.....	890	80,600	90.30	+.3	+1.5	-.6	-.5
N. Mex. 6/.....	370	27,200	73.85	+1.1	+.6	+1.4	+.9
N. Y. 6/.....	3,300	4/ 440,000	4/ 120.20	-.2	4/ -1.6	+3.4	4/ +18.2
N. C.....	4,600	368,000	79.40	-.1	-.3	-.7	+2.0
N. Dak. 6/.....	82	7,100	86.85	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ohio.....	2,800	203,000	72.65	-.9	-.9	-3.7	-5.9
Okla. 6/.....	1,500	153,000	103.70	+.1	-.7	-4.8	-5.3
Oreg.....	500	42,700	86.00	-.8	-1.9	-.4	-6.1
Pa. 3/.....	9,200	994,000	107.50	-.1	-1.0	-6.3	-7.4
P. R. 6/.....	790	8,300	10.50	-.3	-.2	-27.3	-12.9
R. I. 6/.....	110	7,400	65.00	+.9	-1.0	+.9	-8.7
S. C.....	1,900	108,000	57.65	0	(5/)	-.6	+3.6
S. Dak.....	110	9,500	84.50	-2.6	-3.5	0	+2.2
Tenn.....	1,800	121,000	67.55	-.3	(5/)	-1.9	-2.1
Tex.....	4,100	302,000	72.75	(5/)	-.1	-1.4	-4.4
Utah.....	140	8,200	57.10	+4.3	+1.9	+5.1	-12.4
Vt. 6/.....	110	9,600	88.90	+2.9	+4.2	+.9	+16.0
V. I.....	10	410	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Va.....	1,100	80,300	74.15	0	-.6	-1.9	-1.1
Wash.....	480	40,600	83.90	+1.7	-2.7	-7.5	-11.0
W. Va.....	590	33,500	56.75	-1.0	-1.2	-5.7	-2.2
Wis.....	580	46,400	79.25	+1.4	+2.2	-4.1	-7.5
Wyo.....	43	3,000	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $31,100 to 180 recipients and Missouri, $61,400 to 690 recipients.
3/ Does not include $582,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Amount includes $49,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $91.80 and New York, $135.25.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Data for July; August data not reported.
10/ Data for June; July and August data not reported.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	680,000	2/$56,147,000	2/$81.70	+0.9	2/ +0.7	+8.7	2/ +13.2
Ala.....	16,000	798,000	49.75	+1.1	+1.1	+4.3	+14.4
Alaska 3/...	470	47,700	100.60	+1.7	+1.6	+28.5	+69.6
Ariz.....	6,100	399,000	65.70	-.2	-.4	+7.7	+6.4
Ark. 3/.....	11,400	703,000	61.50	-.3	-.6	+.7	-3.1
Calif.....	127,000	15,050,000	118.65	+.7	+.7	+12.8	+14.5
Colo.....	7,300	493,000	67.70	+1.1	+1.3	+5.0	+10.7
Conn.....	5,400	542,000	100.90	+2.2	-6.1	+17.8	+35.1
Del.....	1,100	101,000	90.30	+.4	+.1	+23.7	+19.6
D. C.....	4,300	380,000	88.05	+.9	+2.7	+4.5	+8.2
Fla. 3/.....	20,500	1,252,000	61.15	+.6	+.6	-3.3	-2.1
Ga. 3/.....	29,600	1,813,000	61.30	+.2	+.2	+4.0	+6.0
Guam 4/.....	50	2,800	56.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/...	1,600	177,000	111.15	+1.7	+2.2	+11.8	+14.6
Idaho 5/....	2,700	202,000	74.95	---	---	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	33,800	2,806,000	83.05	+.8	+2.1	+10.5	+17.8
Ind.....	3,300	168,000	50.60	+2.2	+2.1	+33.5	+42.4
Iowa.....	2,400	305,000	128.00	+.7	(6/)	+20.5	+21.3
Kans. 3/....	5,500	627,000	114.00	-2.3	-5.9	-2.3	+2.1
Ky. 3/.....	15,600	1,099,000	70.45	+1.4	-1.1	+12.7	+16.0
La.....	22,400	1,188,000	53.10	-.1	-1.0	-.2	+2.0
Maine 3/....	2,700	210,000	76.50	+1.0	+1.2	+12.7	+16.9
Md. 3/.....	13,800	1,085,000	78.80	+2.0	+2.5	+24.1	+27.4
Mass.....	15,000	1,456,000	96.80	+.8	+2.0	+9.6	+18.2
Mich.....	20,000	1,757,000	88.05	+1.1	+2.2	+18.8	+27.2
Minn.....	8,500	701,000	82.05	+1.5	+3.2	+13.6	+24.2
Miss.....	21,700	962,000	44.40	-.4	-.6	+.3	-3.7
Mo.....	17,400	1,283,000	73.75	+.4	+.6	+5.0	-5.8
Mont.....	1,600	127,000	77.35	+2.6	+2.4	+19.7	+18.9
Nebr. 3/....	3,400	234,000	68.95	-.8	-1.1	+6.3	+13.6
N. H.....	700	71,900	102.35	+.1	-.8	+1.2	+14.8
N. J.....	10,000	916,000	91.35	+.4	+1.7	+8.4	+13.5
N. Mex. 3/..	6,100	421,000	68.90	+2.3	+2.2	+25.7	+23.3
N. Y. 3/....	43,300	2/5,340,000	2/109.15	+1.3	2/+1.0	+10.8	2/ +27.9
N. C.....	23,700	1,720,000	72.65	+.8	+1.0	+2.2	+10.7
N. Dak. 3/..	1,900	161,000	85.50	+.4	+.5	+4.9	+6.8
Ohio.....	25,200	1,828,000	72.45	+1.4	+1.5	+16.5	+12.7
Okla. 3/....	19,500	1,838,000	94.50	-.2	-.2	-.3	-.7
Oreg.....	5,100	371,000	72.85	+.3	-3.5	-.5	-9.1
Pa.....	26,000	1,891,000	72.80	+.1	-.2	+1.2	+.3
P. R. 3/....	12,500	132,000	10.55	+.2	+.1	-2.8	+21.1
R. I. 3/....	3,500	255,000	72.30	-.8	-.5	+10.3	+3.7
S. C.....	9,100	466,000	51.30	-.3	-.2	-1.9	+4.2
S. Dak.....	1,300	86,500	65.35	+.7	-.2	+2.2	+3.6
Tenn.....	18,900	1,238,000	65.45	+.9	+.8	+13.9	+13.6
Tex.....	15,900	977,000	61.35	+3.0	+3.1	+35.7	+36.6
Utah.....	4,100	225,000	55.55	+5.6	+.9	+17.7	+3.5
Vt. 3/.....	1,500	130,000	84.20	+1.0	+1.8	+14.9	+16.9
V. I.....	65	2,700	41.35	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Va.....	7,400	477,000	64.60	+3.7	+.3	+4.8	+4.7
Wash.....	10,500	842,000	83.45	+5.8	+1.3	+8.0	+13.2
W. Va.....	6,200	344,000	55.30	+.3	+.6	+6.2	+11.1
Wis.....	5,900	384,000	65.55	+1.9	+4.1	+27.8	+30.4
Wyo.....	830	59,500	71.55	-1.1	-1.2	+5.1	+10.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Amount includes $612,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $82.60 and New York, $123.25.
3/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Data for June; July and August data not reported.
5/ Data for July; August data not reported.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/..	1,420,000	5,707,000	4,275,000	4/$256,993,000	4/$170.20	4/$42.35	+1.2	4/+1.7	+12.9	4/+26.8
Ala.....	22,500	94,600	75,400	1,441,000	64.10	15.25	+2.0	+2.4	+31.7	+57.1
Alaska.....	1,500	5,400	4,100	227,000	154.95	42.10	-6.1	+3.1	+8.4	+33.9
Ariz.....	10,200	42,900	32,600	1,239,000	121.45	28.85	+.3	+.5	+.1	+.3
Ark.....	9,400	38,500	29,100	739,000	78.40	19.20	+1.5	+2.4	+3.7	+2.3
Calif. 3/....	214,000	823,000	596,000	39,343,000	184.05	47.80	+1.2	+3.7	+8.5	+21.6
Colo. 3/.....	14,500	54,500	41,500	2,178,000	150.30	40.00	+.8	+.9	+2.1	+8.8
Conn. 3/.....	17,600	68,100	50,700	3,890,000	220.85	57.10	+2.2	+3.1	+18.1	+37.8
Del. 3/.....	4,200	17,200	13,000	555,000	131.25	32.25	-.1	(5/)	+14.4	+15.5
D. C.....	6,000	27,400	21,900	1,075,000	178.75	39.25	+2.3	+2.5	+11.8	+15.3
Fla.....	40,200	158,000	126,000	3,403,000	84.75	21.50	+4.2	+6.5	+9.3	+53.4
Ga.....	30,600	121,000	92,700	2,988,000	97.50	24.70	+3.0	+2.6	+23.8	+20.3
Guam 6/.....	210	1,100	950	39,800	187.05	35.30	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/....	4,900	19,900	14,600	1,091,000	224.15	54.85	+1.2	+11.6	+6.6	+22.0
Idaho 7/.....	3,200	12,100	8,700	566,000	177.10	46.75	---	---	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	66,300	299,000	233,000	13,653,000	206.05	45.65	+1.3	+5.5	+14.8	+22.9
Ind.....	12,900	53,600	40,400	1,728,000	133.85	32.25	+.6	+.6	+8.0	+11.3
Iowa.....	13,800	53,200	38,800	2,633,000	191.45	49.45	+1.1	+1.6	+19.0	+18.7
Kans. 3/.....	10,200	41,900	32,500	1,900,000	185.85	45.35	+1.5	+1.8	+10.7	+16.2
Ky.....	28,600	111,000	80,700	3,182,000	111.30	28.55	+.9	+1.1	+10.2	+12.1
La.....	33,100	145,000	112,000	3,405,000	102.80	23.45	+1.4	+.4	+22.1	+19.8
Maine.....	6,200	23,000	16,800	682,000	110.45	29.70	+2.8	+2.5	+10.3	+10.0
Md. 3/.....	28,300	112,000	86,600	4,453,000	157.55	39.75	+.5	+1.2	+9.5	+11.8
Mass. 3/.....	42,500	153,000	114,000	8,895,000	209.45	58.00	+2.0	+2.1	+18.9	+28.2
Mich. 3/.....	48,700	199,000	149,000	9,042,000	185.80	45.55	+.8	+1.7	+16.7	+23.6
Minn.....	17,100	61,900	47,800	3,451,000	202.05	55.75	+.3	+2.5	+9.2	+12.7
Miss.....	25,300	102,000	84,400	870,000	34.45	8.50	-.4	-.4	+8.1	+10.2
Mo. 3/.....	28,300	117,000	89,900	3,149,000	111.25	26.95	+1.2	+1.1	+6.7	+15.5
Mont.....	2,700	10,000	7,700	372,000	139.25	37.15	+1.9	+2.0	+6.6	+3.6
Nebr. 3/.....	6,100	24,700	18,900	912,000	148.65	37.00	+1.5	+1.4	+14.1	+15.6
Nev.....	2,200	8,600	6,600	264,000	117.40	30.60	-1.3	-.9	+23.4	+19.5
N. H.....	1,500	6,200	4,700	275,000	179.15	43.95	-.2	+1.3	+12.2	+24.3
N. J.....	40,600	161,000	122,000	9,490,000	233.80	58.90	+1.0	+2.0	+19.1	+25.1
N. Mex.....	10,400	41,900	31,700	1,296,000	124.70	30.95	+.8	+.4	+12.9	+14.0
N. Y. 3/.....	230,000	890,000	650,000	4/77,408,000	4/269.90	4/69.70	+1.9	(4/8/)	+20.2	4/+51.0
N. C.....	25,500	103,000	78,100	2,822,000	110.60	27.30	-.5	-.3	-.6	+8.6
N. Dak.....	2,500	9,900	7,500	468,000	186.60	47.45	+.9	-.1	+6.9	+11.0
Ohio 3/.....	56,700	232,000	173,000	8,759,000	154.40	37.75	+.7	+1.0	+14.9	+16.8
Okla. 3/.....	23,000	88,700	66,900	3,071,000	133.40	34.60	+.3	+.6	+.5	+1.0
Oreg. 3/.....	10,700	38,300	27,400	1,663,000	155.80	43.40	+1.1	+8.2	+5.9	+7.4
Pa. 3/.....	74,700	314,000	231,000	12,240,000	163.75	38.95	+1.2	+.9	+15.2	+23.2
P. R.....	35,900	177,000	133,000	1,253,000	34.85	7.05	+1.7	+.4	-1.2	+50.0
R. I. 3/.....	8,100	31,300	23,000	1,425,000	175.30	45.55	+1.6	-1.8	+9.1	+18.1
S. C.....	8,000	31,400	25,100	578,000	72.05	18.45	+1.9	+2.0	+25.0	+33.1
S. Dak.....	3,700	13,700	10,300	611,000	165.10	44.50	+.1	+.6	+3.3	+9.2
Tenn.....	25,700	102,000	78,400	2,660,000	103.30	26.15	+1.3	+1.5	+10.2	+7.5
Tex.....	30,400	141,000	108,000	2,884,000	94.90	20.50	+.7	+.7	+30.2	+24.9
Utah 3/.....	6,800	26,300	18,900	1,012,000	150.00	38.50	(8/)	-.7	+4.8	+8.2
Vt. 3/.....	2,600	9,600	6,900	453,000	176.20	47.05	+2.5	+2.3	+29.8	+44.2
V. I.....	400	1,600	1,300	49,000	123.00	31.35	-1.3	+3.7	+4.4	+12.3
Va.....	14,800	61,200	47,100	1,913,000	129.15	31.25	+.9	+1.3	+11.3	+18.6
Wash. 3/.....	18,300	66,100	47,800	3,249,000	177.20	49.10	+.4	+1.4	+10.4	+17.2
W. Va. 3/....	19,200	85,400	60,100	2,206,000	114.95	25.80	-1.0	-.3	-11.6	-9.5
Wis. 3/.....	18,100	70,000	52,900	3,673,000	203.05	52.50	-.3	+1.1	+26.7	+40.9
Wyo.....	1,200	4,400	3,400	169,000	142.65	38.45	-.9	-.2	+3.9	+5.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Amount includes $15,392,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $181.05 and $45.05 and New York, $336.90 and $87.00, respectively.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Data for June; July and August data not reported.
7/ Data for July; August data not reported.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipients	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total....	58,800	319,000	214,000	3/$15,148,000	3/$234.10	3/$43.20	-3.2	3/-1.8	-7.1	3/+7.0
Calif.....	20,600	113,000	74,100	4,574,000	221.90	40.65	-5.8	+.6	-7.9	+3.9
Colo.....	760	4,400	2,900	185,000	244.05	42.10	-2.6	-1.4	-23.6	-13.9
Conn.....	360	2,000	1,300	87,500	244.95	43.55	+19.5	+3.2	-33.4	-25.9
Del.....	120	780	540	24,000	193.65	30.75	-13.2	-15.0	-36.0	-35.2
Hawaii.....	280	1,700	1,100	81,800	291.00	49.50	-7.3	+11.5	-21.9	-8.3
Ill.....	3,100	19,300	13,300	819,000	267.05	42.40	-1.9	+2.4	+1.1	+6.9
Kans.....	260	1,600	1,100	65,500	252.70	40.80	-3.8	-1.3	+14.9	+38.7
Md.....	170	960	640	33,800	203.60	35.30	-8.5	-5.4	-52.6	-52.3
Mass.....	640	3,800	2,600	198,000	308.40	52.70	-.1	-1.0	+10.1	+15.1
Mich.....	1,600	10,200	7,000	416,000	253.50	40.60	-2.3	-3.3	-4.1	-1.8
Mo.....	56	270	210	9,100	163.05	33.80	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Nebr.....	81	500	360	16,900	208.95	33.60	+3.1	+2.8	+34.0	+48.1
N. Y.....	16,400	79,500	55,200	3/6,012,000	3/282.50	3/58.30	(5/)	3/-4.8	+4.0	3/+25.6
Ohio.....	2,500	15,200	10,300	554,000	223.20	36.60	-5.3	-2.6	-12.2	-6.9
Okla.....	510	3,100	2,100	99,700	196.70	32.50	-2.7	-3.5	-13.6	-13.3
Oreg.....	720	3,600	2,300	155,000	214.05	43.10	+.6	+10.5	-6.9	+8.1
Pa.....	3,000	16,600	10,800	513,000	169.85	30.85	-2.0	-2.9	+10.9	+24.7
R. I.....	280	1,600	1,100	64,500	232.75	40.60	-7.9	-5.6	-22.1	-8.5
Utah.....	940	5,100	3,500	159,000	169.20	31.10	-5.1	-3.7	-9.8	+9.5
Vt.....	16	99	68	5,100	(6/)	51.95	(6/)	(6/)	(4/)	(4/)
Wash.....	430	2,000	1,300	90,000	208.80	44.15	-5.9	-2.7	-58.3	-52.4
W. Va.....	5,200	29,500	19,700	773,000	149.45	26.20	-3.6	-3.5	-26.3	-24.7
Wis.....	800	4,500	3,000	211,000	263.75	46.85	-5.5	-3.4	+44.7	+56.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Amount includes an estimated $1,375,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payments and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $257.45 and $47.50 and New York, $366.25 and $75.60, respectively.
4/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 8. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total.....	7,600	$1,236,000	$162.65	5,300	$847,000	$160.65
Kansas.....	650	107,000	165.25	410	65,000	156.95
Louisiana.....	300	37,400	126.75	240	30,500	125.85
Maine.....	1,700	403,000	233.90	1,600	364,000	222.45
Rhode Island.....	1,000	143,000	141.40	690	92,600	133.65
Utah.....	1,600	259,000	159.05	880	132,000	149.95
Washington.....	2,300	286,000	124.80	1,400	164,000	116.05

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, August 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		July 1968 in--		August 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	374,000	782,000	3/ $39,570,000	3/ $96.80	3/ $46.35	+1.8	3/ +2.8	+7.4	3/ +30.4
Ala.	84	84	1,100	13.15	13.15	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Alaska	110	350	6,900	61.95	19.55	+71.7	-31.5	-36.0	-35.7
Ariz.	2,100	5,900	107,000	51.10	18.05	+30.4	+22.5	+20.4	+30.4
Ark.	230	840	3,300	14.50	3.95	-2.5	-9.6	-12.2	-13.4
Calif.	33,800	55,400	2,461,000	72.85	44.45	-3.3	+1.3	+5.7	+9.2
Colo.	990	3,100	45,400	45.80	14.60	-8.6	-4.0	-18.0	+2.1
Conn. 5/	6,600	19,300	587,000	89.35	30.45	+15.5	+17.2	+35.0	+8.2
Del.	1,900	4,200	115,000	60.20	27.60	+2.3	+1.5	+42.9	+34.2
D. C.	990	1,100	86,200	87.25	80.25	+3.4	+5.1	+4.1	+3.7
Fla. 5/	8,000	(6/)	244,000	----	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,800	6,600	92,000	32.80	13.85	+18.5	+4.5	+15.6	+9.5
Guam 7/	47	60	2,800	(4/)	46.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,600	3,000	186,000	117.75	61.15	+6.9	+9.1	+35.3	+44.1
Ill.	25,800	56,400	2,531,000	98.15	44.85	+2.6	+4.3	+2.7	+17.1
Iowa 5/	3,200	7,700	134,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,900	6,200	254,000	86.45	41.30	+5.1	+3.7	+.1	+17.6
La.	6,500	7,100	328,000	50.30	46.25	-.9	-2.4	+7.4	+6.6
Maine	2,000	6,000	85,600	43.55	14.30	-5.6	+8.8	-2.0	-6.2
Md.	6,200	7,300	529,000	85.85	72.40	-4.8	-3.6	-16.3	-15.2
Mass.	10,700	20,800	1,050,000	98.50	50.50	-.5	+4.3	+3.8	+31.4
Mich.	21,900	66,300	2,298,000	104.85	34.65	-5.5	-6.0	+10.8	+24.0
Minn.	6,700	19,400	655,000	97.65	33.80	+1.9	+4.7	+16.0	+35.0
Miss.	1,300	1,600	24,200	18.45	14.90	+.2	-1.1	+5.7	+10.6
Mo.	10,000	12,500	640,000	64.20	51.35	-.3	-.8	+3.8	+1.7
Mont.	870	2,700	56,200	64.90	20.70	+.8	+6.1	-61.8	-53.1
N. H.	640	1,900	43,200	67.40	22.50	-6.2	-2.8	-5.3	+4.1
N. J. 8/	12,800	37,900	1,617,000	126.25	42.70	+4.2	+8.9	+1.5	+3.3
N. Mex.	230	590	9,800	41.95	16.70	+5.6	+4.4	-35.4	-58.3
N. Y.	104,000	212,000	3/ 17,900,000	3/ 140.30	3/ 68.80	+3.1	3/ +2.7	+31.9	3/ +65.8
N. C.	1,600	4,100	51,700	31.35	12.70	+4.9	+20.1	-6.3	+11.2
N. Dak.	170	670	9,300	53.35	13.90	-2.8	+4.2	-24.8	-13.0
Ohio	24,900	67,600	2,443,000	98.05	36.10	+4.2	+2.7	-10.3	+8.2
Okla.	1,000	(6/)	19,200	18.35	---	---	-6.5	---	-72.1
Oreg.	2,400	(6/)	127,000	53.75	---	---	+3.6	---	-39.7
Pa.	34,900	44,800	2,643,000	75.85	59.05	+.3	+2.2	+21.2	+22.3
R. I. 9/	4,000	11,300	299,000	73.95	26.35	---	---	---	---
S. C.	800	930	31,000	38.80	33.15	+6.6	+6.7	+4.6	+8.2
S. Dak.	240	760	9,100	38.45	12.00	+1.8	-4.2	+2.2	+10.5
Tenn.	1,400	3,600	43,100	31.35	11.80	+7.7	+3.3	-17.8	-17.6
Tex. 5/	7,500	(6/)	279,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,300	1,500	103,000	81.65	69.75	+5.8	+4.1	+26.7	+21.2
Vt. 5/	300	(6/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	150	160	6,300	42.30	39.20	-3.6	-2.0	-10.5	-5.3
Va.	4,100	7,200	232,000	56.45	31.95	-.7	+7.9	-5.2	+28.2
Wash.	8,100	14,800	732,000	90.35	49.35	+1.4	-2.4	+15.2	+26.5
W. Va.	1,800	3,000	84,800	47.05	28.15	-3.2	+2.5	-2.7	+9.5
Wis.	5,700	15,600	564,000	99.55	36.10	+14.7	+42.7	+30.7	+66.0
Wyo.	190	620	15,100	79.50	24.30	+13.9	+16.5	-31.9	-21.4

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Amount includes $3,345,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $105.75 and $50.60 and New York, $172.55 and $84.60, respectively.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ Estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Data for June; July and August data not reported.
8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
9/ Data for July; August data not reported.

Table 10. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, August 1968[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		July 1968	August 1967							
Total	$341,467,000	+4.0	+30.6	$316,626,000	$5,381,000	$8,844,000	$232,000	$3,061,000	$2,398,000	$4,923,000
Ala.	1,563,000	+1.4	+23.9	---	600	1,417,000	5,500	140,000	---	---
Alaska 3/	197,000	+71.3	+1.0	---	---	44,700	1,000	36,000	---	115,000
Ariz.	177,000	+14.9	+29.2	---	2,000	175,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 3/	1,751,000	-2.8	+1.9	---	355,000	941,000	18,800	357,000	79,400	---
Calif.	64,204,000	+29.2	+27.7	64,204,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,430,000	+9.1	+21.0	---	4/ 1,371,000	479,000	7,000	233,000	272,000	67,600
Conn.	4,480,000	-15.7	+18.3	4,480,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	297,000	-13.9	+32.6	297,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	16,600	-97.6	-92.6	---	---	1,900	280	6,500	7,100	780
Fla.	2,349,000	+18.4	+21.8	---	---	1,804,000	24,200	335,000	186,000	---
Ga.	4,954,000	-1.9	+154.2	4,954,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 5/	22,800	---	---	22,100	---	---	---	---	---	680
Hawaii	927,000	+17.0	+47.4	814,000	---	---	---	---	---	113,000
Idaho 5/	305,000	---	---	305,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	13,110,000	-6.5	+10.1	11,698,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,412,000
Ind.	2,922,000	+4.3	+32.8	---	422,000	1,363,000	104,000	543,000	490,000	---
Iowa	1,842,000	-34.5	-21.5	1,757,000	---	---	---	---	---	6/ 84,900
Kans.	2,636,000	+64.0	+35.2	2,636,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	3,752,000	-10.6	+45.7	3,752,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,378,000	-8.1	+3.9	3,336,000	---	---	---	---	---	41,600
Maine	765,000	+5.5	-11.9	698,000	---	---	---	---	---	66,700
Md.	7,491,000	+56.5	+85.7	7,491,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	18,106,000	-5.7	+33.6	17,777,000	---	---	---	---	---	329,000
Mich.	15,385,000	-3.3	-17.5	15,237,000	---	---	---	---	---	148,000
Minn.	8,321,000	+5.0	+21.4	8,005,000	---	---	---	---	---	316,000
Miss.	370,000	-14.2	+36.0	---	---	312,000	3,400	54,500	---	---
Mo.	3,895,000	+4.7	+207.9	3,895,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	894,000	+4.9	+75.6	646,000	---	---	---	---	---	248,000
Nebr.	2,123,000	+27.0	+15.6	2,123,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	607,000	+32.2	+378.0	607,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H. 5/	330,000	---	---	330,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,262,000	-2.1	+10.3	---	4/ 2,914,000	168,000	15,100	386,000	554,000	225,000
N. Mex.	1,375,000	-.8	+62.9	1,353,000	---	---	---	---	---	21,600
N. Y.	88,387,000	-3.2	+24.1	88,387,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,584,000	-3.2	+6.4	---	99,600	198,000	20,600	709,000	480,000	76,300
N. Dak.	1,016,000	+37.7	+31.1	1,005,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,800
Ohio	7,285,000	-24.3	+47.8	6,088,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,197,000
Okla.	6,166,000	+3.4	+33.4	6,166,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,457,000	-9.2	+3.4	1,364,000	---	---	---	---	---	93,100
Pa.	17,333,000	+3.2	+58.0	17,333,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R. 5/	4,075,000	---	---	4,075,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,978,000	-9.6	+51.3	1,978,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. C.	950,000	+.2	+48.7	931,000	---	---	---	---	---	19,100
S. Dak.	799,000	+9.3	+42.7	710,000	---	---	---	---	---	88,700
Tenn.	1,877,000	+26.2	+44.2	---	138,000	1,418,000	9,900	79,400	232,000	---
Tex.	12,207,000	-2.9	+185.1	12,207,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	584,000	-34.6	-31.7	583,000	---	---	---	---	---	730
Vt.	806,000	+18.2	+37.5	806,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 5/	71,900	---	---	71,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	947,000	+5.2	+35.3	---	79,000	522,000	22,300	182,000	98,000	44,000
Wash.	6,055,000	+38.0	+140.6	6,055,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,248,000	+26.2	+70.0	1,202,000	---	---	---	---	---	45,600
Wis.	11,272,000	+14.9	+50.0	11,166,000	---	---	---	---	---	106,000
Wyo.	132,000	-2.2	+18.9	81,000	---	---	---	---	---	51,400

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
5/ Data for August not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.
6/ Partly estimated.

Table 11. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, August 1968[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$336,544,000	$319,835,000	$16,709,000
Title XIX States	316,626,000	303,959,000	12,667,000
Other States	19,918,000	15,876,000	4,042,000
	Title XIX States		
Calif.	64,204,000	63,009,000	1,195,000
Conn.	4,480,000	4,450,000	29,900
Del.	297,000	290,000	7,300
Ga.	4,954,000	4,573,000	381,000
Guam 3/	22,100	20,300	1,800
Hawaii	814,000	814,000	---
Idaho 3/	305,000	281,000	24,100
Ill.	11,698,000	11,698,000	---
Iowa	1,757,000	1,660,000	96,800
Kans.	2,636,000	2,540,000	95,400
Ky.	3,752,000	3,496,000	255,000
La.	3,336,000	3,336,000	---
Maine	698,000	650,000	48,000
Md.	7,491,000	7,491,000	---
Mass.	17,777,000	17,776,000	1,900
Mich.	15,237,000	15,090,000	147,000
Minn.	8,005,000	7,905,000	100,000
Mo.	3,895,000	3,511,000	384,000
Mont.	646,000	631,000	15,200
Nebr.	2,123,000	2,069,000	54,000
Nev.	607,000	607,000	---
N. H. 3/	330,000	313,000	17,200
N. Mex.	1,353,000	1,353,000	---
N. Y.	88,387,000	88,175,000	212,000
N. Dak.	1,005,000	943,000	2/ 61,400
Ohio	6,088,000	6,088,000	---
Okla.	6,166,000	1,559,000	2/ 4,607,000
Oreg.	1,364,000	1,364,000	---
Pa.	17,333,000	17,333,000	---
P. R. 3/	4,075,000	4,075,000	---
R. I.	1,978,000	1,960,000	18,700
S. C.	931,000	931,000	---
S. Dak.	710,000	689,000	20,600
Tex.	12,207,000	7,512,000	2/ 4,695,000
Utah	583,000	570,000	12,900
Vt.	806,000	789,000	17,100
V. I. 3/	71,900	71,900	---
Wash.	6,055,000	5,915,000	2/ 140,000
W. Va.	1,202,000	1,202,000	---
Wis.	11,166,000	11,138,000	28,200
Wyo.	81,000	81,000	---
	Other States		
Ala.	1,563,000	1,563,000	---
Alaska	81,800	81,800	---
Ariz.	177,000	133,000	44,300
Ark.	1,751,000	1,501,000	250,000
Colo.	2,363,000	1,952,000	2/ 410,000
D. C.	15,700	15,700	---
Fla.	2,350,000	2,096,000	254,000
Ind.	2,923,000	2,631,000	2/ 292,000
Miss.	370,000	370,000	---
N. J.	4,036,000	3,975,000	60,900
N. C.	1,507,000	615,000	2/ 893,000
Tenn.	1,877,000	140,000	2/ 1,737,000
Va.	903,000	802,000	2/ 101,000

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$893,000; Oklahoma-$4,294,000; Tennessee-$1,517,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$266,000; Indiana-$214,000; North Dakota-$39,800; Texas-$3,778,000; Virginia-$57,600; and Washington-$7,100.
3/ Data for August not reported; data represents amount reported for a previous month.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, August 1968

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		July 1968 in--		August 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/....	182,000	347,000	2/$24,024,000	2/$113.65	2/$59.55	+5.9	2/+1.3	+20.2	2/+44.5
Baltimore.....	5,200	6,200	453,000	86.45	72.95	-4.5	-3.2	-17.6	-17.3
Boston 3/.....	4,700	6,200	473,000	100.30	76.10	-11.0	-8.6	+7.3	+37.3
Buffalo.....	4,300	6,300	438,000	101.25	69.60	+1.4	+.1	+16.5	+21.6
Chicago.....	17,200	35,200	2,002,000	116.65	56.90	+3.0	+4.8	+4.5	+21.9
Cincinnati 3/.....	8,100	30,000	469,000	57.60	15.65	+72.6	+14.5	+11.3	+3.5
Cleveland 3/.....	7,400	19,400	640,000	86.25	33.05	+4.2	-2.5	-8.8	-8.1
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	990	1,100	86,200	87.25	80.25	+3.4	+5.1	+4.1	+3.7
Los Angeles 3/.....	18,100	31,900	1,180,000	65.15	37.05	-6.4	-.4	+2.7	-2.5
Milwaukee 3/.....	3,700	9,500	463,000	126.30	48.70	+35.7	-17.7	+58.6	+119.3
Minneapolis.....	1,800	3,900	163,000	91.35	41.65	-1.2	+5.4	+23.5	+30.7
New Orleans.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York.....	81,700	160,000	2/15,392,000	2/147.35	2/75.40	+3.4	2/+2.7	+36.2	2/+75.3
Philadelphia.....	11,600	16,400	955,000	82.55	58.05	+2.1	+4.0	+36.0	+40.2
Pittsburgh.....	8,400	9,600	657,000	78.00	68.60	+.3	+1.5	+9.7	+9.1
Rochester.....	880	2,300	88,300	100.65	38.60	-1.0	+1.1	+26.5	+46.9
St. Louis.....	2,000	2,300	126,000	64.00	55.60	-2.6	-.5	+7.4	+12.0
San Francisco.....	5,800	7,300	436,000	75.05	59.80	(4/)	-3.3	+48.1	+66.7

1/ Data not reported for Detroit and New Orleans. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Amount includes $3,345,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payments and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Totals, $132.00 and $69.20 and New York City, $188.30 and $96.35, respectively.
3/ Data for county in which city is located.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, August 1968[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	12,900	2/11,900	2/ 690	5,900	$1,212,000	$93.75	2/$1,015,000	2/$135,000
Ala	16	16	0	3	480	(3/)	480	0
Alaska	300	300	0	140	39,200	128.55	39,200	0
Ariz	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	---	(4/)	(4/)
Calif	3,500	3,200	260	1,800	425,000	122.85	341,000	84,200
Conn	140	83	53	54	15,600	114.45	6,600	9,000
Ill	320	(2/)	(2/)	150	62,500	193.45	(2/)	(2/)
Ind	130	130	0	43	5,200	39.75	5,200	0
Kans	220	220	0	120	29,900	139.05	29,900	0
Ky	76	76	0	32	6,700	87.60	6,700	0
La	820	770	47	370	58,400	71.40	51,800	6,600
Md	2,200	2,000	120	810	194,000	89.75	182,000	12,000
Mich	120	95	21	43	10,300	88.55	7,200	3,100
Minn	230	200	27	130	25,900	111.55	17,400	8,500
Mo	190	190	0	93	10,400	54.10	10,400	0
Nebr	120	72	50	72	8,200	67.15	5,000	3,200
Nev	29	29	0	29	2,000	(3/)	2,000	0
N. Mex	100	100	0	18	6,400	62.00	6,400	0
N. C	43	43	0	14	2,500	(3/)	2,500	0
Ohio	340	300	37	150	5/ 20,300	5/59.35	5/ 18,100	5/ 2,200
Okla	590	590	0	280	32,000	54.55	32,000	0
Oreg	440	440	0	5/ 270	28,700	66.10	28,700	0
Tenn	720	670	51	290	51,700	72.05	48,300	3,400
Utah	210	210	0	96	11,800	56.90	11,800	0
Va	780	780	0	280	55,700	71.25	55,700	0
Wash	920	920	0	450	74,300	80.35	74,300	0
W. Va	220	190	26	75	14,700	68.45	12,200	2,600
Wis	240	240	0	100	20,200	83.65	20,200	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Data not reported by Arizona.
5/ Estimated.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability and health insurance, summary benefit data, August 1968

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	309,557	---	24,114,970	---	$2,017,753	$2,116,194
Retired workers and dependents	147,137	---	15,284,633	---	1,351,173	1,389,383
Retired workers	105,399	$104.51	12,154,067	$98.57	1,198,067	1,223,794
Wives and husbands 2/	28,279	49.54	2,616,150	51.04	133,524	144,064
Children 3/	13,459	41.41	514,416	38.07	19,583	21,525
Disabled workers and dependents	63,681	---	2,279,023	---	177,614	198,062
Disabled workers	29,382	115.46	1,265,921	111.71	141,417	155,839
Wives and husbands 2/	8,047	38.49	247,952	38.38	9,516	11,218
Children 3/	26,252	33.97	765,150	34.87	26,682	31,005
Survivors of deceased workers	92,623	---	5,858,061	---	461,779	501,045
Widowed mothers	9,878	75.77	501,820	74.92	37,596	41,864
Children 3/	48,477	66.60	2,440,814	70.80	172,819	188,889
Widows and widowers 4/	34,095	88.71	2,883,305	86.20	248,538	267,144
Parents	173	101.42	32,122	87.99	2,827	3,148
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	6,116	---	693,253	---	27,186	27,704
Primary	5,895	---	672,578	39.81	26,773	27,279
Wives	221	---	20,675	19.97	413	425
Lump-sum death payments 6/	104,778	240.34	---	---	---	23,411

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 377,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.

3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments and disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61 entitled under the 1967 amendments.

5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 97,409 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, September 1967-September 1968[1]

(September tables)

Year and month	Total	Maintenance assistance								Medical assistance 2/					
		Total	Money payments to recipients 3/						Payments to intermediate care facilities 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				
			Federally aided programs					General assistance 4/			Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Titles I and XVI)	Other 6/	General assistance 4/
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children								
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
1967															
September	$672,973	$423,302	$394,979	$141,645	$7,365	$49,610	$196,359	$28,323	---	$249,671	$244,926	$223,515	$5,173	$16,238	$4,745
October	705,942	432,664	403,477	143,640	7,400	50,576	201,861	29,187	---	273,278	269,134	249,788	5,013	14,333	4,143
November	717,664	436,611	407,068	144,588	7,406	51,125	203,949	29,543	---	281,053	276,471	258,164	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,589	445,526	414,690	145,425	7,475	52,054	209,736	30,836	---	268,063	263,375	244,875	4,920	13,580	4,688
1968															
January	760,781	454,739	422,104	145,603	7,505	52,689	216,307	32,635	---	306,042	301,967	282,784	5,508	13,675	4,075
February	742,835	455,226	423,011	144,748	7,436	52,828	217,999	32,215	---	287,609	282,608	263,304	5,460	13,844	5,001
March	774,531	455,621	422,857	140,385	7,374	52,696	222,402	32,764	---	318,910	314,769	295,218	5,388	14,163	4,139
April	844,178	457,290	424,484	136,733	7,345	53,313	227,093	32,806	---	386,888	381,757	362,115	5,332	14,310	5,131
May	797,755	461,177	427,896	136,661	7,375	53,802	230,058	33,281	---	336,578	331,527	311,237	5,675	14,615	5,051
June	815,705	466,048	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,927	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	801,767	473,433	437,881	137,957	7,408	55,014	237,502	35,233	$319	328,334	323,513	303,789	5,961	13,763	4,821
August 7/	841,427	500,804	459,886	139,306	7,437	56,146	256,997	39,682	1,236	340,623	335,698	315,782	5,381	14,535	4,923
September	820,610	479,954	440,988	138,091	7,364	55,591	239,942	37,340	1,626	340,656	335,507	315,800	5,525	14,182	5,149
	Percentage change from preceding month														
1967															
September	-0.8	+1.5	+1.5	-0.3	+0.2	+1.1	+3.1	+1.9	---	-4.5	-4.4	-3.3	+3.0	-19.8	-7.8
October	+4.9	+2.2	+2.2	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+3.0	---	+9.5	+9.9	+11.8	-3.1	-11.7	-12.7
November	+1.7	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	---	+2.8	+2.7	+3.4	+2.8	-8.2	+10.5
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.4	---	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
1968															
January	+6.6	+2.1	+1.8	+.1	+.4	+1.2	+3.1	+5.8	---	+14.2	+14.7	+15.5	+12.0	+.7	-13.1
February	-2.4	+.1	+.2	-.6	-.9	+.3	+.8	-1.3	---	-6.0	-6.4	-6.9	-.9	+1.2	+22.7
March	+4.3	+.1	(8/)	-3.0	-.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.7	---	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	---	+21.3	+21.3	+22.7	-1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.5	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.1	-1.6
June	+2.2	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.3	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+.9	+.3	+1.3	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August 7/	+2.5	+1.4	+1.1	(9/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+3.1	+287.7	+4.0	+4.0	+3.9	-9.7	+5.6	+2.1
September	(8/)	-.1	-.4	-.1	-.3	+.1	-.7	+2.8	+31.5	(9/)	-.1	(9/)	+2.7	-2.4	+4.6
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
1968															
September	+21.9	+13.4	+11.6	-2.5	(8/)	+12.1	+22.2	+31.8	---	+36.4	+37.0	+41.3	+6.8	-12.7	+8.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
3/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
5/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IX, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person (aggregating $20,500,000) issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding this amount.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, September 1967-September 1968[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Federally aided programs								General assistance 4/		
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children					
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Families	Total recipients 5/	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1967											
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729	---
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735	---
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758	---
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.7	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782	---
1968											
January	8,238	2,804	2,070	82.5	651	1,327	5,442	4,080	365	817	---
February	8,316	2,796	2,060	82.3	654	1,346	5,520	4,132	363	798	---
March	8,369	2,782	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792	---
April	8,381	2,769	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762	---
May	8,385	2,770	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	8,379	2,770	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	356	737	---
July	8,410	2,774	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	8,490	2,783	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	375	784	7.6
September	8,589	2,788	2,023	81.0	684	1,443	5,801	4,351	384	834	10.5
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1967											
September	+0.6	(6/)	-0.1	-0.2	+0.7	+1.0	+0.9	+0.9	+0.4	+0.5	---
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8	---
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1	---
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2	---
1968											
January	+1.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.7	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+3.7	+4.5	---
February	+.9	-.3	-.5	-.3	+.6	+1.5	+1.6	+1.4	-.3	-2.3	---
March	+.6	-.5	-.8	-.8	+.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+.6	-.7	---
April	+.1	-.5	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8	---
May	(6/)	(6/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7	---
June	-.1	0	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(7/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.3	+.2	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+.9	+.3	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+194.6
September	+1.2	+.2	(6/)	0	+.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.8	+2.4	+6.5	+38.2
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1968											
September	+9.0	+.4	-2.0	-2.2	+8.7	+16.0	+13.7	+13.4	+14.9	+14.3	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved States plan under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available.
5/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/...	2,023,000	$138,091,000	$68.25	(3/)	-0.1	-2.0	-2.5
Ala.....	114,000	7,066,000	62.20	+.3	+5.2	-.3	+3.1
Alaska 4/.....	1,500	118,000	81.50	+.3	+2.5	+3.7	+17.3
Ariz.....	12,900	676,000	52.35	+.4	-.4	+.3	-7.4
Ark. 4/.....	61,600	3,361,000	54.60	-.2	-.3	-5.2	-13.2
Calif.....	296,000	29,932,000	101.00	+.4	+.6	+1.9	+1.2
Colo. 2/.....	38,500	2,975,000	77.30	-.3	-.4	-5.6	-9.1
Conn.....	7,400	630,000	84.75	+.1	+3.2	+2.5	+13.9
Del.....	1,900	112,000	59.95	-.4	+.6	+4.7	-2.5
D. C.....	2,400	176,000	73.15	+3.4	+.9	+6.2	+6.1
Fla. 4/.....	70,500	3,452,000	49.00	-.1	+.2	-8.5	-9.8
Ga. 4/.....	89,000	4,605,000	51.75	+.4	+.2	-6.9	-6.3
Guam 5/.....	240	12,600	52.05	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,900	163,000	84.65	+.7	-.5	+8.4	+17.7
Idaho.....	3,400	219,000	63.85	-.6	-.4	-8.7	-12.9
Ill. 4/.....	37,500	2,273,000	60.55	-.1	-1.8	-3.3	-3.7
Ind.....	17,500	817,000	46.70	-.1	-.2	-9.9	-10.9
Iowa.....	23,400	2,383,000	101.80	-.5	-.7	-4.1	-5.7
Kans. 4/.....	14,400	922,000	64.10	-9.8	-33.6	-17.4	-38.1
Ky. 4/.....	61,100	3,251,000	53.25	+.1	-.1	+.1	-5.8
La.....	123,000	8,498,000	69.35	+.3	-.1	-1.8	-7.0
Maine 4/.....	10,100	547,000	54.25	-.1	+.1	-1.6	-.5
Md. 4/.....	7,700	469,000	61.10	-.2	+.1	-2.4	-2.9
Mass.....	48,700	4,254,000	87.40	+.5	+7.2	-1.4	+6.0
Mich.....	37,800	2,603,000	68.80	-.2	+.7	-5.1	-4.7
Minn.....	23,700	1,502,000	63.50	-.3	-.2	-8.4	-9.0
Miss.....	70,900	2,544,000	35.90	-.3	-.4	-5.9	-13.0
Mo.....	91,600	6,627,000	72.35	-.1	-.1	+3.5	+9.4
Mont.....	3,700	234,000	63.45	+.2	-.4	-5.7	-8.0
Nebr. 4/.....	8,200	472,000	57.55	-.2	+.6	-6.7	-7.0
Nev.....	2,600	194,000	74.55	-.2	-1.2	+1.4	+4.8
N. H.....	4,200	478,000	114.80	+1.0	+1.7	+.3	+15.3
N. J.....	14,100	1,042,000	73.95	+.3	+1.0	+1.9	(3/)
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,600	521,000	54.15	+.3	+.3	0	-5.6
N. Y. 4/.....	78,100	7,101,000	90.85	+.4	-4.7	+9.7	+11.8
N. C.....	37,500	2,546,000	67.95	(3/)	+.4	-5.2	+1.9
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,100	314,000	76.65	+.2	+1.4	-5.8	-7.2
Ohio.....	61,300	3,696,000	60.30	+.3	-.6	-8.0	-16.3
Okla. 4/.....	77,100	5,496,000	71.25	-.4	-.6	-3.8	-7.8
Oreg.....	8,000	399,000	49.85	-.9	-1.1	-14.6	-30.2
Pa.....	42,600	3,009,000	70.70	-.6	-.3	-3.7	-9.4
P. R. 4/.....	21,800	228,000	10.45	-.1	(3/)	-9.7	+8.8
R. I. 4/.....	4,200	184,000	43.75	-.2	-.7	-5.5	-32.2
S. C.....	19,600	879,000	44.95	(6/)	+.1	-11.3	-3.4
S. Dak.....	4,800	298,000	61.65	-.1	+.6	-13.5	-14.6
Tenn.....	50,900	2,466,000	48.45	+.6	-.8	+5.2	-3.5
Tex.....	230,000	13,817,000	60.15	+.3	-.1	+1.1	+3.3
Utah.....	4,500	199,000	44.35	-.3	-1.1	-.8	-25.0
Vt. 4/.....	4,300	295,000	69.05	-.1	+.6	+.9	-2.1
V. I.....	380	14,400	38.25	+1.6	+1.0	-6.0	-5.3
Va.....	10,900	614,000	56.55	-.1	+.4	-3.0	-.7
Wash.....	23,900	1,510,000	63.10	-.7	-.3	-8.9	-16.5
W. Va.....	11,300	714,000	63.35	(3/)	+.9	-4.6	+4.7
Wis.....	16,200	1,026,000	63.30	+.1	+1.0	-4.7	-4.3
Wyo.....	2,000	158,000	78.50	-.9	-.1	-.2	+19.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes 3,600 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $332,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Data for June; July-September data not reported.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	81,000	$7,364,000	$90.95	-0.1	-0.3	-2.2	(4/)
Ala.....	1,900	134,000	70.35	-.4	-.2	+3.8	+3.1
Alaska 5/.....	95	10,700	113.00	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ariz.....	630	44,900	71.60	-1.4	-.5	-10.6	-9.9
Ark. 5/.....	1,800	126,000	68.95	-.8	-1.2	-5.7	-8.0
Calif. 2/.....	12,600	1,749,000	138.70	+.2	+.3	+1.1	+4.8
Colo.....	210	15,300	74.05	+.5	+1.6	-1.4	-.1
Conn.....	240	21,000	86.20	+.4	+2.5	-6.5	+2.0
Del.....	350	31,800	90.05	+1.1	+3.3	+1.1	+7.3
D. C.....	190	16,100	84.30	+5.5	-1.0	-2.6	-7.0
Fla. 5/.....	2,400	155,000	64.40	-.3	-.3	-5.5	-5.0
Ga. 5/.....	3,200	198,000	62.70	+.1	-.1	-.5	+.5
Guam 7/.....	6	290	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	73	8,100	110.85	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	110	8,300	75.70	0	-2.6	0	-4.7
Ill. 5/.....	1,800	141,000	80.00	-.3	-2.6	-5.5	-1.7
Ind.....	1,400	93,100	64.65	-.3	-.4	-7.5	-7.6
Iowa.....	1,000	113,000	107.40	+.1	-.1	-.1	-1.5
Kans. 5/.....	290	29,500	103.15	-26.3	-15.5	-29.6	-20.1
Ky. 5/.....	2,600	185,000	70.40	(8/)	+.2	+1.9	+1.9
La.....	2,500	188,000	76.55	-.1	-1.0	-3.3	-3.3
Maine 5/.....	210	15,800	76.30	0	+.8	-6.8	-3.3
Md. 5/.....	340	28,300	82.45	-.3	-.2	+1.8	+6.6
Mass.....	2,600	313,000	120.50	+3.1	+2.2	+11.1	+8.9
Mich.....	1,400	128,000	90.00	-.7	+.1	-2.6	+3.2
Minn.....	800	64,600	80.45	+.1	+2.0	-3.9	-4.4
Miss.....	2,300	103,000	45.25	-.6	-1.0	-6.5	-9.4
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	336,000	86.70	-.2	-.5	-1.8	+6.5
Mont.....	160	13,200	80.65	0	-.6	-4.1	-3.0
Nebr. 5/.....	360	30,400	85.00	+1.1	+2.8	-5.0	+2.3
Nev.....	160	15,700	98.80	0	-3.7	+6.7	+25.5
N. H.....	230	25,900	112.65	-1.3	-1.9	-6.9	+3.6
N. J.....	890	81,200	90.95	0	+.8	-1.0	-.8
N. Mex. 5/.....	380	27,600	73.25	+2.4	+1.6	+3.9	+1.1
N. Y. 5/.....	3,200	372,000	114.75	-.3	-4.8	+4.3	+11.1
N. C.....	4,600	369,000	79.60	+.1	+.4	-.9	+1.2
N. Dak. 5/.....	82	7,000	84.90	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	2,800	202,000	72.70	-.4	-.3	-3.5	-5.2
Okla. 5/.....	1,500	151,000	103.70	-1.4	-1.4	-5.0	-5.9
Oreg.....	500	42,900	85.90	+.6	+.5	-.6	-5.4
Pa. 3/.....	9,300	990,000	107.00	+.1	-.4	-6.1	-7.4
P. R. 5/.....	780	8,200	10.50	-1.3	-1.2	-26.3	-11.9
R. I. 5/.....	110	7,300	64.25	-.9	-2.0	0	-17.5
S. C.....	1,900	108,000	57.50	+.1	-.2	-1.2	+3.0
S. Dak.....	110	9,700	84.75	+1.8	+2.1	0	-4.8
Tenn.....	1,800	121,000	67.35	+.3	+.1	-1.6	-2.5
Tex.....	4,200	302,000	72.55	+.3	(4/)	-1.1	-4.3
Utah.....	150	8,000	54.55	+1.4	-3.2	+3.5	-12.4
Vt. 5/.....	110	9,500	87.60	0	-1.5	-.9	+8.8
V. I.....	10	410	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	81,300	75.10	-.1	+1.2	-2.3	(4/)
Wash.....	480	41,400	86.85	-1.4	+2.0	-6.8	-5.2
W. Va.....	590	33,800	57.25	-.2	+.7	-6.2	-3.1
Wis.....	590	47,000	80.15	+.2	+1.3	-3.8	-5.1
Wyo.....	41	2,900	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $29,800 to 180 recipients and Missouri, $60,800 to 690 recipients.
3/ Does not include $585,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Data for June; July-September data not reported.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	684,000	$55,591,000	$81.25	+0.6	+0.1	+8.7	+12.1
Ala.....	16,100	803,000	49.75	+.6	+.6	+4.7	+14.4
Alaska 2/.....	490	50,400	103.10	+3.2	+5.8	+32.5	+79.3
Ariz.....	6,100	401,000	65.65	+.5	+.4	+7.0	+5.3
Ark. 2/.....	11,500	704,000	61.40	+.3	+.1	+.1	-3.8
Calif.....	128,000	15,164,000	118.65	+.7	+.8	+12.1	+14.5
Colo.....	7,400	500,000	67.80	+1.3	+1.5	+5.6	+10.8
Conn.....	5,400	533,000	98.55	+.7	-1.7	+15.5	+29.5
Del.....	1,100	104,000	91.60	+.8	+2.2	+21.6	+21.7
D. C.....	4,400	380,000	85.65	+2.7	-.1	+8.2	+8.1
Fla. 2/.....	20,500	1,253,000	61.20	(3/)	(4/)	-2.4	-1.6
Ga. 2/.....	29,600	1,814,000	61.20	+.2	+.1	+3.7	+5.5
Guam 5/.....	50	2,800	56.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,600	177,000	110.55	+.4	-.1	+10.9	+15.2
Idaho.....	2,700	204,000	73.80	+1.0	+.8	+6.7	+6.3
Ill. 2/.....	34,100	2,837,000	83.10	+1.0	+1.1	+10.4	+17.1
Ind.....	3,400	174,000	50.90	+3.1	+3.7	+34.4	+42.3
Iowa.....	2,400	315,000	129.55	+1.9	+3.2	+21.5	+23.4
Kans. 2/.....	5,200	382,000	73.50	-5.4	-39.0	-7.1	-38.7
Ky. 2/.....	15,800	1,115,000	70.40	+1.4	+1.4	+12.6	+11.9
La.....	22,700	1,204,000	53.10	+1.3	+1.3	+.7	+2.5
Maine 2/.....	2,800	212,000	76.60	+.5	+.6	+12.0	+16.7
Md. 2/.....	14,000	1,105,000	79.10	+1.5	+1.8	+24.0	+27.5
Mass.....	15,000	1,536,000	102.75	-.6	+5.5	+8.1	+21.8
Mich.....	20,200	1,784,000	88.50	+1.0	+1.5	+17.8	+25.7
Minn.....	8,600	715,000	82.95	+.9	+2.0	+12.8	+23.0
Miss.....	21,600	956,000	44.35	-.5	-.6	-.9	-4.7
Mo.....	17,500	1,289,000	73.85	+.3	+.5	+4.8	+5.8
Mont.....	1,700	127,000	76.65	+1.3	+.4	+18.5	+16.6
Nebr. 2/.....	3,400	236,000	69.35	+.1	+.7	+5.6	+10.2
N. H.....	690	71,400	103.05	-1.3	-.6	+.4	+12.4
N. J.....	10,100	931,000	91.95	+.9	+1.6	+8.0	+11.8
N. Mex. 2/.....	6,300	431,000	68.80	+2.6	+2.4	+27.8	+25.0
N. Y. 2/.....	43,800	4,576,000	104.45	+1.1	-3.2	+13.6	+22.6
N. C.....	23,800	1,728,000	72.65	+.5	+.5	+2.7	+9.3
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,900	165,000	86.20	+1.6	+2.4	+6.7	+9.2
Ohio.....	25,600	1,844,000	72.20	+1.3	+.9	+17.6	+13.4
Okla. 2/.....	19,300	1,826,000	94.35	-.5	-.7	-1.1	-1.7
Oreg.....	5,000	365,000	72.95	-1.8	-1.6	-3.4	-11.6
Pa.....	25,900	1,884,000	72.85	-.5	-.4	+.2	-.4
P. R. 2/.....	12,600	133,000	10.55	+.8	+.8	-1.2	+22.6
R. I. 2/.....	3,500	256,000	72.45	+.6	+.8	+9.8	-1.2
S. C.....	9,100	466,000	51.30	+.1	+.1	-2.3	+3.6
S. Dak.....	1,300	88,800	65.80	+2.0	+2.7	+3.1	+5.2
Tenn.....	19,100	1,251,000	65.40	+1.1	+1.0	+13.8	+13.2
Tex.....	16,400	1,005,000	61.15	+3.3	+2.9	+39.7	+40.9
Utah.....	4,100	226,000	55.45	+.6	+.4	+16.5	+3.5
Vt. 2/.....	1,600	132,000	84.50	+1.3	+1.7	+16.1	+19.4
V. I.....	64	2,700	41.80	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	7,100	478,000	67.55	-4.0	+.4	+.3	+4.1
Wash.....	10,600	851,000	80.40	+.4	+1.1	+7.9	+12.7
W. Va.....	6,300	350,000	55.65	+1.1	+1.7	+6.3	+10.9
Wis.....	6,000	392,000	65.90	+1.6	+2.2	+25.7	+29.4
Wyo.....	830	59,600	72.10	-.6	+.2	+3.6	+7.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Data for June; July-September data not reported.
6/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/....	1,443,000	5,801,000	4,351,000	$239,942,000	$166.25	$41.35	+1.7	-0.7	+13.7	+22.2
Ala.....	22,900	96,400	76,800	1,471,000	64.20	15.25	+1.8	+2.1	+33.2	+58.5
Alaska.....	1,600	5,800	4,500	274,000	168.20	47.35	+7.7	+21.2	+15.4	+56.5
Ariz.....	10,300	43,800	33,100	1,254,000	121.55	28.60	+2.0	+1.2	+.9	+.2
Ark.....	9,500	38,900	29,400	767,000	80.45	19.70	+1.3	+3.8	+4.1	+5.2
Calif. 3/.....	217,000	840,000	612,000	40,190,000	185.05	47.85	+2.0	+2.2	+11.1	+19.3
Colo. 3/.....	14,600	54,900	41,800	2,206,000	150.85	40.20	+.8	+1.3	+2.1	+8.4
Conn. 3/.....	17,900	69,200	51,500	4,155,000	232.70	60.00	+1.7	+6.8	+19.7	+51.4
Del. 3/.....	4,300	17,400	13,200	564,000	130.65	32.40	+1.4	+1.8	+13.0	+14.4
D. C.....	6,200	27,900	22,300	1,101,000	178.80	39.40	+2.0	+2.3	+12.7	+16.2
Fla.....	41,600	164,000	130,000	3,596,000	86.50	22.00	+3.4	+5.7	+12.4	+61.1
Ga.....	31,700	125,000	95,900	3,086,000	97.30	24.65	+3.5	+3.3	+25.8	+21.9
Guam 4/.....	210	1,100	950	39,800	187.05	35.30	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	5,000	20,300	14,900	981,000	197.65	48.40	+1.9	-10.1	+6.0	+16.6
Idaho.....	3,200	12,200	8,800	576,000	178.10	47.25	+.3	+.8	+5.3	+6.0
Ill. 3/.....	67,400	303,000	236,000	13,739,000	203.75	45.30	+1.5	+.6	+14.9	+21.4
Ind.....	13,100	54,200	40,900	1,753,000	134.10	32.35	+1.1	+1.4	+7.6	+9.4
Iowa.....	13,800	53,200	38,800	2,656,000	192.45	49.90	(5/)	+.9	+16.4	+16.3
Kans. 3/.....	10,500	42,400	32,900	1,999,000	190.85	47.20	+1.1	+5.2	+9.9	+18.4
Ky.....	28,900	113,000	81,500	3,232,000	111.90	28.70	+1.0	+1.6	+8.9	+11.2
La.....	36,100	158,000	122,000	3,721,000	103.00	23.50	+9.1	+9.3	+31.9	+29.5
Maine.....	6,300	23,300	17,000	692,000	110.30	29.70	+1.5	+1.4	+10.7	+10.3
Md. 3/.....	28,400	112,000	86,700	4,445,000	156.45	39.60	+.2	-.2	+9.1	+11.6
Mass. 3/.....	43,300	157,000	116,000	9,601,000	221.65	61.15	+2.4	+7.9	+18.8	+32.5
Mich. 3/.....	48,900	199,000	150,000	9,133,000	186.75	45.80	+.4	+.10	+15.7	+22.0
Minn.....	17,200	62,200	48,000	3,429,000	199.65	55.15	+.4	-.6	+8.9	+14.3
Miss.....	25,300	103,000	84,500	872,000	34.40	8.50	+.1	+.2	+7.3	+9.2
Mo. 3/.....	28,600	118,000	90,700	3,174,000	111.05	26.90	+.9	+.8	+7.4	+16.1
Mont.....	2,700	10,200	7,800	375,000	137.65	36.65	+2.2	+.8	+6.1	+1.5
Nebr. 3/.....	6,200	24,900	19,200	925,000	148.20	37.20	+.9	+1.5	+12.7	+13.6
Nev.....	2,300	8,600	6,600	263,000	115.75	30.65	-.7	-.6	+18.9	+18.7
N. H.....	1,600	6,400	4,800	275,000	176.45	43.10	+2.0	-.1	+13.7	+23.4
N. J.....	41,000	163,000	123,000	9,661,000	235.45	59.30	+1.1	+1.8	+18.1	+23.0
N. Mex.....	10,600	42,600	32,200	1,309,000	123.65	30.75	+1.5	+.9	+14.5	+14.7
N. Y. 3/.....	235,000	907,000	664,000	56,853,000	241.80	62.70	+1.9	-8.3	+21.4	+30.9
N. C.....	25,800	104,000	79,000	2,869,000	111.15	27.45	+1.1	+1.6	-.1	+9.0
N. Dak.....	2,600	9,800	7,500	474,000	184.70	48.25	-.4	+1.4	+5.4	+10.0
Ohio 3/.....	57,500	234,000	175,000	8,877,000	154.40	37.90	+.9	+1.3	+14.1	+16.9
Okla. 3/.....	23,000	88,600	66,700	3,065,000	133.05	34.60	-.2	-.2	+.6	+1.0
Oreg. 3/.....	10,200	38,200	27,400	1,605,000	158.00	42.05	-.4	-3.5	+2.3	+.6
Pa. 3/.....	74,200	313,000	230,000	12,291,000	165.65	39.25	-.4	+.4	+14.0	+21.9
P. R.....	36,600	181,000	136,000	1,277,000	34.90	7.05	+2.0	+2.0	+.3	+42.4
R. I. 3/.....	8,200	31,600	23,200	1,429,000	173.80	45.25	+1.0	+.3	+8.8	+11.2
S. C.....	8,300	32,400	26,000	598,000	72.25	18.45	+3.5	+3.4	+24.9	+32.9
S. Dak.....	3,700	13,900	10,500	617,000	164.70	44.30	+1.4	+1.0	+3.9	+9.5
Tenn.....	26,100	103,000	79,500	2,699,000	103.20	26.15	+1.4	+1.5	+10.7	+8.1
Tex.....	31,500	146,000	112,000	2,743,000	87.20	18.85	+3.3	-4.9	+32.0	+15.7
Utah 3/.....	6,900	26,900	19,300	1,034,000	149.70	38.50	+2.2	+2.2	+3.2	+7.2
Vt. 3/.....	2,700	10,000	7,200	474,000	178.10	47.40	+4.0	+4.8	+30.9	+45.0
V. I.....	400	1,600	1,300	46,100	114.70	29.05	+1.6	-5.8	+4.3	+7.6
Va.....	15,000	61,800	47,600	1,947,000	130.15	31.50	+1.1	+1.8	+10.9	+17.6
Wash. 3/.....	18,500	66,900	48,000	3,251,000	175.30	48.55	+1.2	+.1	+9.9	+14.3
W. Va. 3/.....	19,200	85,400	60,000	2,201,000	114.75	25.80	-.1	-.2	-11.4	-9.2
Wis. 3/.....	18,300	70,800	53,500	3,910,000	213.55	55.20	+1.2	+6.4	+25.1	+42.0
Wyo.....	1,200	4,300	3,300	167,000	143.00	38.60	-2.0	-1.6	+.8	+2.4

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Data for June; July-September data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	56,300	308,000	208,000	$13,211,000	$234.70	$42.95	-3.5	-4.1	-8.1	+3.3
Calif.....	19,400	109,000	73,300	4,353,000	224.90	39.80	-2.8	-4.8	-5.7	+2.1
Colo.....	740	4,200	2,800	180,000	244.35	42.40	-3.2	-2.5	-23.6	-13.6
Conn.....	390	2,100	1,400	108,000	278.20	50.75	+5.9	+23.4	-17.1	+11.9
Del.....	100	680	470	20,500	195.20	30.25	-13.3	-14.7	-42.6	-43.5
Hawaii.....	280	1,600	1,000	73,400	266.75	46.10	-3.7	-10.3	-29.5	-16.0
Ill.....	3,100	19,400	13,300	825,000	267.35	42.60	+.4	+.7	+4.2	+9.4
Kans.....	260	1,600	1,100	67,600	259.85	41.95	+.3	+3.2	+11.9	+29.4
Md.....	120	740	500	24,700	197.20	33.20	-22.4	-27.1	-57.6	-58.9
Mass.....	570	3,300	2,300	182,000	320.50	54.45	-11.2	-8.2	-9.2	-2.4
Mich.....	1,500	9,600	6,500	392,000	254.40	40.85	-6.2	-5.7	-6.9	-6.1
Mo.....	72	420	280	12,500	174.30	29.60	+57.0	+37.4	(3/)	(3/)
Nebr.....	76	470	330	15,500	203.90	33.10	-7.1	-8.4	+26.8	+30.3
N. Y.....	15,800	75,700	53,100	4,386,000	277.35	57.95	-4.9	-5.4	+.6	+17.2
Ohio.....	2,400	14,300	9,700	524,000	222.20	36.60	-5.6	-5.5	-16.3	-11.3
Okla.....	510	3,100	2,100	101,000	195.85	32.45	+1.1	+.9	-19.7	-19.3
Oreg.....	730	3,700	2,300	146,000	200.55	39.75	+1.9	-6.1	-15.3	-13.4
Pa.....	2,800	15,300	10,000	502,000	180.65	32.70	-7.6	-2.1	+7.3	+25.4
R. I.....	230	1,300	880	53,900	238.55	40.80	-16.9	-16.4	-29.5	-22.4
Utah.....	930	5,000	3,400	151,000	162.50	29.95	-1.9	-5.5	-22.6	-11.1
Vt.....	20	120	85	6,300	(4/)	51.15	(4/)	(4/)	(3/)	(3/)
Wash.....	400	1,900	1,100	82,400	203.95	44.00	-8.1	-8.5	-61.3	-57.6
W. Va.....	5,100	29,100	19,400	763,000	149.30	26.25	-1.4	-1.3	-26.8	-25.0
Wis.....	830	4,600	3,100	242,000	293.30	52.60	+2.1	+14.7	+45.3	+71.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 8. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total.....	10,500	$1,626,000	$154.55	7,200	$1,102,000	$153.70
Kansas.....	3,200	489,000	154.25	2,000	304,000	149.90
Louisiana.....	290	34,700	118.45	240	28,300	116.80
Maine.....	2,100	425,000	206.50	1,900	382,000	203.50
Rhode Island.....	1,000	141,000	140.75	690	93,400	136.10
Utah.....	1,700	262,000	153.05	940	139,000	147.90
Washington.....	2,300	274,000	119.90	1,400	156,000	111.40

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, September 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		August 1968 in--		September 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	384,000	834,000	$37,340,000	$97.35	$44.75	+6.5	+2.8	+14.3	+31.8
Ala.	89	89	1,200	13.20	13.20	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	110	310	6,500	58.25	21.00	-12.5	-6.0	-11.5	+15.2
Ariz.	2,200	6,500	118,000	54.00	18.15	+9.5	+10.3	+15.8	+37.0
Ark.	190	610	2,500	13.50	4.10	-26.8	-23.7	-37.8	-29.7
Calif.	32,500	51,900	2,338,000	72.00	45.05	-6.3	-5.0	-3.3	+4.4
Colo.	1,100	3,600	45,000	41.45	12.50	+15.8	-.9	-3.7	-2.3
Conn. 4/	6,200	17,800	565,000	91.10	31.75	-7.7	-3.7	+23.4	+37.9
Del.	1,900	4,300	118,000	61.25	27.60	+2.3	+2.4	+36.5	+30.0
D. C.	970	1,100	85,600	88.30	80.65	-1.1	-.6	+1.4	+1.8
Fla. 4/	7,700	(5/)	238,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,200	5,600	87,400	40.40	15.75	-16.4	-5.0	-3.8	+6.6
Guam 6/	47	60	2,800	(3/)	46.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,600	3,200	183,000	113.60	57.20	+5.0	-1.7	+37.7	+44.2
Ill.	25,800	62,800	2,728,000	105.90	43.45	+11.2	+7.8	+20.9	+30.8
Iowa 4/	3,000	6,900	122,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,900	6,100	256,000	87.60	42.15	-1.2	+.8	+1.7	+15.9
La.	6,800	7,500	346,000	50.60	46.25	+5.6	+5.7	+12.2	+11.7
Maine	1,900	6,400	87,300	44.80	13.55	+7.5	+2.0	-7.1	-9.0
Md.	6,000	7,100	517,000	85.80	72.60	-2.4	-2.1	-15.2	-14.1
Mass.	10,300	20,500	1,099,000	106.65	53.70	-1.5	+4.7	+4.7	+37.7
Mich.	34,200	119,000	4,423,000	129.30	37.30	+78.9	+92.5	+92.4	+133.3
Minn.	6,400	18,500	633,000	99.05	34.15	-4.3	-3.3	+14.5	+38.5
Miss.	1,300	1,700	25,000	18.65	15.05	+2.7	+3.5	+9.3	+9.1
Mo.	10,000	12,300	641,000	64.05	52.20	-1.4	+.2	-1.0	+1.4
Mont.	820	2,600	47,800	58.15	18.50	-4.7	-14.9	-67.5	-69.3
N. H.	660	2,100	45,300	68.90	21.90	+7.0	+4.1	+8.1	+13.9
N. J. 7/	13,600	40,300	1,939,000	142.45	48.10	+6.4	+19.9	+8.0	+20.5
N. Mex.	190	390	7,700	41.00	19.50	-33.2	-21.9	-53.8	-65.8
N. Y.	105,000	212,000	13,321,000	126.95	62.95	(8/)	-8.5	+30.4	+46.3
N. C.	1,700	4,300	54,700	31.80	12.80	+4.6	+5.8	-8.1	+6.0
N. Dak.	210	750	9,000	42.25	11.90	+12.7	-3.5	+12.2	+1.8
Ohio	24,100	64,900	2,432,000	100.70	37.50	-4.1	-.4	-13.4	-4.3
Okla.	970	(5/)	17,800	18.35	---	---	-7.3	---	-74.4
Oreg.	2,200	(5/)	119,000	54.90	---	---	-6.8	---	-47.5
Pa.	33,800	43,600	2,656,000	78.45	61.00	-2.7	+.5	+17.9	+21.0
R. I. 9/	4,600	13,200	411,000	90.10	31.05	---	---	---	---
S. C.	830	980	32,200	38.80	32.95	+4.4	+3.8	+5.5	+10.2
S. Dak.	240	770	8,800	36.25	11.35	+2.3	-3.3	-22.3	-17.1
Tenn.	1,500	4,100	44,700	30.55	10.80	+13.4	+3.7	-4.6	-13.6
Tex. 4/	7,700	(5/)	276,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,300	1,500	102,000	80.10	69.20	-.1	-1.0	+21.6	+19.0
Vt. 4/	400	(5/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	150	160	6,600	43.70	40.50	+1.2	+4.7	-6.3	+.1
Va.	3,900	7,300	226,000	58.40	30.90	+.8	-2.5	-3.3	+22.5
Wash.	7,700	13,700	714,000	92.20	52.15	-7.7	-2.3	+12.4	+20.3
W. Va.	1,800	3,100	87,700	47.65	28.05	+3.8	+3.5	+12.9	+17.5
Wis.	5,500	15,000	502,000	90.65	33.50	-4.1	-11.0	+18.6	+41.0
Wyo.	200	660	17,200	87.10	26.05	+6.0	+13.6	-28.9	-14.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Data not available.
6/ Data for June; July-September data not reported.
7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Data for August; September data not reported.

Table 10. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, September 1968[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		August 1968	September 1967							
Total	$340,656,000	(3/)	+36.4	$315,800,000	$5,525,000	$8,780,000	$214,000	$2,944,000	$2,244,000	$5,149,000
Ala.	1,616,000	+3.4	+30.1	---	760	1,467,000	6,000	142,000	---	---
Alaska 4/	87,200	-55.7	+209.2	---	---	44,300	990	35,400	---	6,500
Ariz.	191,000	+7.9	+43.6	---	1,200	190,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,794,000	+2.5	+4.4	---	366,000	937,000	20,800	381,000	89,500	---
Calif.	56,226,000	-12.4	+19.6	56,226,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,467,000	+1.5	+21.1	---	5/ 1,395,000	506,000	6,600	236,000	282,000	41,100
Conn.	5,209,000	+16.3	+41.2	5,209,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	195,000	-34.3	-25.9	195,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	6,500	-60.8	-97.6	---	---	1,200	140	3,100	1,700	370
Fla.	2,078,000	-11.5	+10.2	---	---	1,659,000	17,400	256,000	146,000	---
Ga.	2,516,000	-49.2	+25.6	2,516,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 6/	22,800	---	---	22,100	---	---	---	---	---	680
Hawaii	911,000	-1.7	+56.3	819,000	---	---	---	---	---	91,800
Idaho 6/	305,000	---	---	305,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	17,743,000	+35.3	+62.4	16,455,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,288,000
Ind.	3,001,000	+2.7	+26.5	---	464,000	1,410,000	102,000	520,000	505,000	---
Iowa	3,257,000	+76.8	+373.4	3,170,000	---	---	---	---	---	7/ 87,000
Kans.	3,973,000	+50.7	+508.4	3,973,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	3,453,000	-8.0	+47.0	3,453,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,090,000	+21.1	+18.6	3,999,000	---	---	---	---	---	90,700
Maine	630,000	-17.6	-19.2	568,000	---	---	---	---	---	62,300
Md.	5,882,000	-21.5	+77.7	5,882,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	17,418,000	-3.8	+25.9	17,157,000	---	---	---	---	---	261,000
Mich.	15,337,000	-.3	+37.2	15,194,000	---	---	---	---	---	143,000
Minn.	7,657,000	-8.0	+18.0	7,311,000	---	---	---	---	---	346,000
Miss.	374,000	+1.1	+44.4	---	---	320,000	2,900	51,400	---	---
Mo.	4,819,000	+23.7	+312.2	4,819,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	899,000	+.6	+35.8	646,000	---	---	---	---	---	253,000
Nebr.	2,337,000	+10.1	+32.0	2,337,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	547,000	-9.9	+55.4	547,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H. 6/	330,000	---	---	330,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,590,000	+7.7	+16.5	---	5/ 2,941,000	204,000	17,600	394,000	615,000	418,000
N. Mex.	1,270,000	-7.6	+73.3	1,246,000	---	---	---	---	---	24,000
N. Y.	94,322,000	+6.7	+36.5	94,322,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,728,000	+9.1	+17.1	---	113,000	328,000	20,200	690,000	488,000	89,100
N. Dak.	818,000	-15.3	-1.0	809,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,300
Ohio	7,776,000	+6.7	+15.8	6,410,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,366,000
Okla.	5,942,000	-3.6	+20.6	5,942,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,642,000	+12.7	+23.6	1,537,000	---	---	---	---	---	105,000
Pa.	17,955,000	+3.6	+92.8	17,955,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,298,000	+4.2	-11.6	3,298,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,560,000	+22.3	+35.7	2,443,000	---	---	---	---	---	117,000
S. C.	1,108,000	+16.6	+40.1	1,087,000	---	---	---	---	---	21,100
S. Dak.	795,000	-.5	+36.6	724,000	---	---	---	---	---	70,900
Tenn.	1,405,000	-25.1	+5.5	---	161,000	1,171,000	3,600	53,600	15,500	---
Tex.	12,213,000	(3/)	+99.3	12,213,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	726,000	+24.3	-5.2	724,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	716,000	-11.2	+48.9	716,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 6/	71,900	---	---	71,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	971,000	+2.5	+25.8	---	83,500	543,000	15,600	181,000	101,000	47,300
Wash.	5,115,000	-15.5	+38.5	5,115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	868,000	-30.4	-5.9	820,000	---	---	---	---	---	48,100
Wis.	9,223,000	-18.2	+84.6	9,118,000	---	---	---	---	---	105,000
Wyo.	171,000	+29.5	-51.4	116,000	---	---	---	---	---	54,800

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Data for September not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.
7/ Partly estimated.

Table 11. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, September 1968[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$335,509,000	$318,832,000	$16,677,000
Title XIX States	315,800,000	302,717,000	13,083,000
Other States	19,709,000	16,115,000	3,594,000
	Title XIX States		
Calif	56,226,000	55,041,000	1,185,000
Conn	5,209,000	5,186,000	23,200
Del	195,000	188,000	7,400
Ga	2,516,000	2,129,000	387,000
Guam 3/	22,100	20,300	1,800
Hawaii	819,000	819,000	---
Idaho 3/	305,000	281,000	24,100
Ill	16,455,000	16,455,000	---
Iowa	3,170,000	3,078,000	92,700
Kans	3,973,000	3,879,000	93,500
Ky	3,453,000	3,199,000	254,000
La	3,999,000	3,999,000	---
Maine	568,000	519,000	48,200
Md	5,882,000	5,882,000	---
Mass	17,157,000	16,832,000	325,000
Mich	15,194,000	15,047,000	147,000
Minn	7,311,000	7,211,000	99,900
Mo	4,819,000	4,435,000	384,000
Mont	646,000	631,000	15,400
Nebr	2,337,000	2,282,000	55,000
Nev	547,000	547,000	---
N. H. 3/	330,000	313,000	17,200
N. Mex	1,246,000	1,246,000	---
N. Y	94,322,000	94,119,000	203,000
N. Dak	809,000	760,000	2/ 49,500
Ohio	6,410,000	6,410,000	---
Okla	5,942,000	1,353,000	2/ 4,589,000
Oreg	1,537,000	1,537,000	---
Pa	17,955,000	17,785,000	170,000
P. R	3,298,000	3,298,000	---
R. I	2,443,000	2,426,000	16,700
S. C	1,087,000	996,000	90,300
S. Dak	724,000	704,000	19,900
Tex	12,213,000	7,627,000	2/ 4,586,000
Utah	724,000	711,000	13,600
Vt	716,000	699,000	16,900
V. I. 3/	71,900	71,900	---
Wash	5,115,000	4,975,000	2/ 140,000
W. Va	820,000	820,000	---
Wis	9,118,000	9,090,000	28,000
Wyo	116,000	116,000	---
	Other States		
Ala	1,616,000	1,616,000	---
Alaska	80,600	80,600	---
Ariz	191,000	147,000	44,100
Ark	1,794,000	1,545,000	249,000
Colo	2,427,000	2,006,000	2/ 421,000
D. C	6,200	6,200	---
Fla	2,078,000	1,788,000	290,000
Ind	3,001,000	2,712,000	2/ 289,000
Miss	374,000	374,000	---
N. J	4,172,000	4,111,000	61,300
N. C	1,640,000	742,000	2/ 898,000
Tenn	1,405,000	164,000	2/ 1,241,000
Va	924,000	823,000	2/ 101,000

1/ All data subject to revision.

2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$898,000; Oklahoma-$4,278,000; Tennessee-$1,031,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$280,000; Indiana-$211,000; North Dakota-$31,800; Texas-$3,676,000; Virginia-$57,700; and Washington-$4,900.

3/ Data for September not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, September 1968

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		August 1968 in--		September 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/....	190,000	383,000	$19,592,000	$103.10	$51.20	+10.2	-5.3	+19.4	+35.2
Baltimore.....	5,200	6,100	443,000	86.10	73.25	-2.6	-2.2	-16.2	-15.5
Boston 2/.....	4,000	5,500	482,000	119.85	87.20	-11.1	+1.9	-7.7	+36.9
Buffalo.....	4,300	6,100	429,000	100.85	70.05	-2.8	-2.1	+12.1	+20.1
Chicago.....	17,600	36,100	2,244,000	127.45	62.25	+2.5	+12.1	+13.8	+41.8
Cincinnati 2/ 3/.....	5,500	18,500	375,000	67.85	20.25	-38.3	-20.2	+2.7	-7.9
Cleveland 2/ 3/.....	18,700	69,200	861,000	46.05	12.45	+257.5	+34.5	(4/)	(4/)
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	970	1,100	85,600	88.30	80.65	-1.1	-.6	+1.4	+1.8
Los Angeles 2/.....	16,500	28,500	1,070,000	64.75	37.55	-10.6	-9.3	-12.0	-11.3
Milwaukee 2/.....	3,700	9,200	377,000	101.55	40.80	-2.7	-18.5	+41.1	+65.2
Minneapolis.....	1,700	3,800	154,000	90.05	40.90	-3.6	-5.3	-16.1	+28.3
New Orleans.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York.....	83,200	161,000	10,777,000	129.50	67.00	+.6	-10.5	+34.6	+49.4
Philadelphia.....	11,200	15,900	977,000	87.45	61.50	-3.4	+2.3	+29.4	+39.6
Pittsburgh.....	8,500	9,700	660,000	77.65	67.80	+1.7	+.5	+10.7	+7.4
Rochester.....	920	2,400	88,100	96.10	37.45	+2.9	-.2	+26.4	+46.7
St. Louis.....	2,000	2,200	125,000	63.90	57.15	-4.0	-1.3	+2.2	+8.6
San Francisco.....	6,100	7,700	444,000	73.25	57.85	+5.3	+1.8	+45.4	+55.9

1/ Data not reported for Detroit, and New Orleans. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Includes supplementation of categorical cases; not included in State data.
4/ Data not reported in September 1967.

Table 13. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, September 1968

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	306,554	---	24,374,011	---	$2,041,433	$2,129,334
Retired workers and dependents	148,422	---	15,496,257	---	1,371,040	1,398,591
Retired workers	105,797	$104.77	12,335,002	$98.60	1,216,197	1,232,264
Wives and husbands 2/	28,439	49.06	2,643,387	51.10	135,086	144,599
Children 3/	14,186	40.84	517,868	38.15	19,757	21,728
Disabled workers and dependents	60,290	---	2,296,616	---	178,841	196,488
Disabled workers	27,767	115.90	1,273,810	111.75	142,345	155,121
Wives and husbands 2/	7,646	38.85	250,006	38.33	9,582	11,015
Children 3/	24,877	34.42	772,800	34.83	26,915	30,352
Survivors of deceased workers	92,233	---	5,891,607	---	464,515	506,692
Widowed mothers	9,838	75.63	504,177	74.92	37,774	41,479
Children 3/	49,959	67.09	2,454,942	70.78	173,765	191,715
Widows and widowers 4/	32,268	87.99	2,900,471	86.25	250,156	270,362
Parents	168	99.61	32,017	88.05	2,819	3,136
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	5,609	---	689,531	---	27,036	27,563
Primary	5,412	---	669,091	39.80	26,628	27,146
Wives	197	---	20,440	19.96	408	417
Lump-sum death payments 6/	108,010	232.33	---	---	---	24,192

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 380,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.

3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

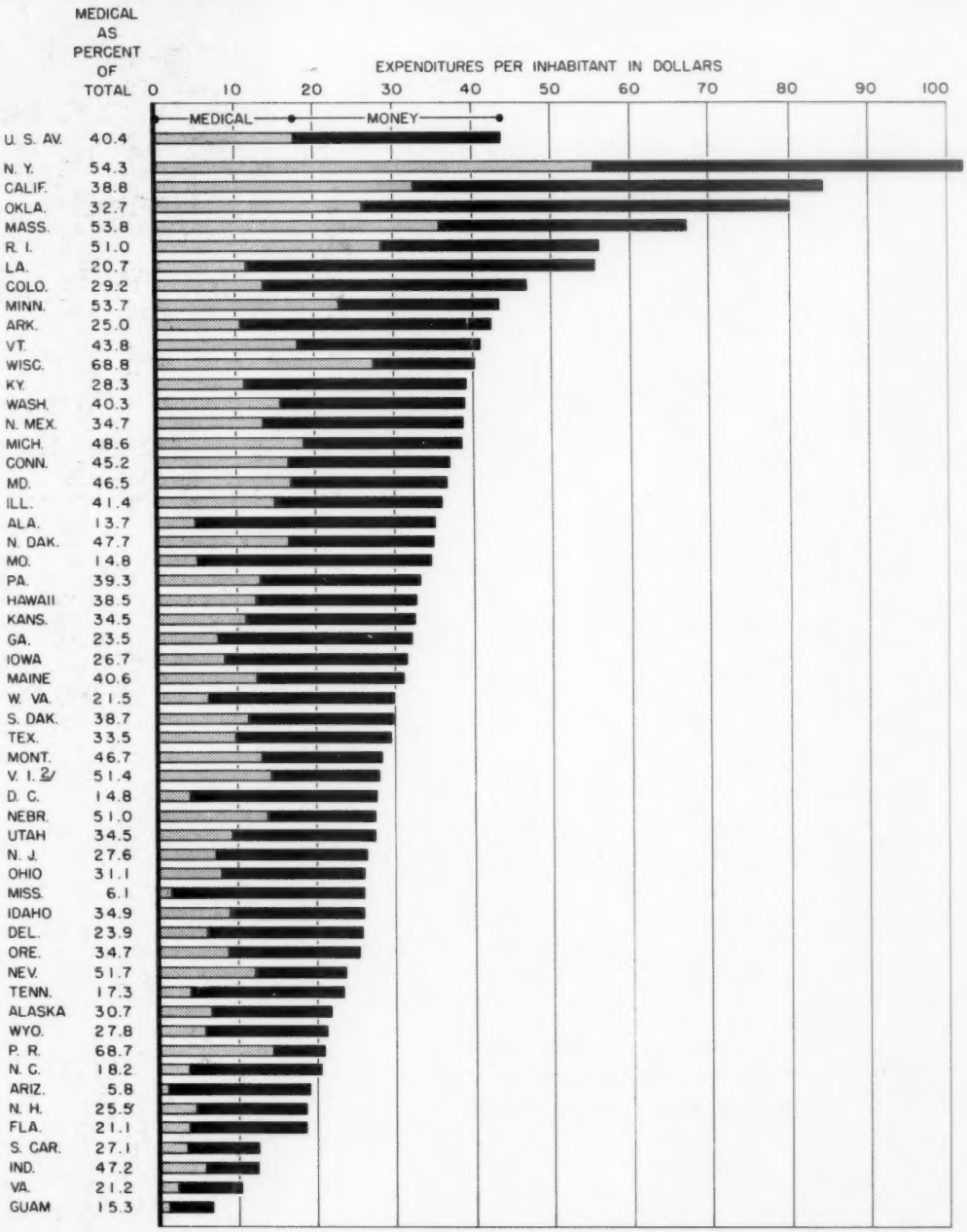
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments and disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61 entitled under the 1967 amendments.

5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 104,126 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

*U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 344-614/4

PER INHABITANT EXPENDITURES FROM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS FOR MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS AND FOR MONEY PAYMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1968 1/



1/ INCLUDES EXPENDITURES UNDER STATE-LOCAL PROGRAMS OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE.

2/ PARTLY ESTIMATED.

HEW-SRS-NCSS No. 326

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Social and Rehabilitation Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

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